DEFENDING THE FEPC
By Doxey Wilkerson
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★★ 2 Star Edition

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46 TOKIO SHIPS, 214 PLANES—OUR SCORE IN PALAU RAIDS

Soviets Close Ist Trap North of Odessa

Browder Urges Non-Partisan Support of FDR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 7.—The campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt must be conducted by the people and must be a non-partisan campaign for national unity, said Earl Browder tonight. Browder's speech, titled "What Would Lincoln Do?" was delivered over Station WWJ.

Text of Speech

DETROIT and the industrial mid-west of which it is a central point contain all the problems of America in a concentrated form. While I am speaking of national problems, my listeners will be checking what I say with their concrete local and state problems, which is the way national problems appear to each individual. Every auto worker, whose industry occupies such a central position in our national war effort, will know how the national problems come up for decision in his union, which has become an important unit in the political life of city, state, and nation.

The most important fact before America is that our soldiers are about to enter Western Europe to deliver the deathblow to Hitlerism. We are entering a great battle, in which millions of men armed with the mightiest engines of destruction will decide the future of the world. America must be united behind her soldiers who fight for civilization, for the chance of peoples to govern themselves, and develop their lives in peace and freedom. American unity at home will bring victory quicker and at less cost.

There is a danger to American unity in the developing 1944 election campaign. There is no use pretending that the elections do not put a very heavy strain on our national unity.

Unbridled partisanship is today a most costly luxury which we cannot afford. Americans need to learn how to subdue and control the spirit of partisanship in the elections. We must learn how to conduct a national election in the spirit of national unity.

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OUR country faced a similar problem in 1864, in the final phase of the Civil War. Lincoln was then only beginning to master the heart-breaking difficulties of the war. He faced a hostile coalition in Congress which divided his own party and gathered into one phalanx all the special interests, prejudices, defeatism, weariness, frustrated greed, and disappointed personal ambitions which raged against the President. His opposition demanded that he retire from office as the price of internal peace.

Lincoln must have been sorely tempted to take his opposition at its word and return to private life. He was worn out and heartsick, and foresaw for himself personally nothing but intensified suffering as a result of continuing the fight. But he also saw clearly that his retirement would not help unite the nation; on the contrary it would incite the Southern rebels with new hopes, would increase the difficulties of the war and its cost in lives, it would deliver his own party to a chaos of conflicting ambitions and interests, and it would endanger the whole purpose of the war, to maintain the Union on the path of historical progress.

Lincoln decided, against his personal interest and inclination, to accept the 1864 Presidential nomination, and to transform the election campaign from a source of disunity in the nation into a means of re-uniting the nation. He assumed the task of winning a national election without partisanship, by rising above party lines, and yet without conceding an inch to the opposition in questions of principle. He carried non-partisanship so far as to substitute a Union coalition for the Republican Party, and took the Union Southerner, Andrew Johnson, as his running-mate, to the rage of all partisan Republicans. He confronted and confounded every special interest and pressure group, as the only way to find national unity and the national interest. And he won, in the only way it was possible to win, thereby winning also a great future for America and a special place of glory for Lincoln in American history.

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IN 1944, Franklin D. Roosevelt faces a problem which is extraordinarily similar to that faced by Lincoln.

At this moment the decisive question is that of whether Roosevelt will accept the nomination. This is not a question which he can decide for himself. He can neither seek the nomination, nor can he be an active campaigner if he accepts. He is carrying on his shoulders one of the biggest loads any mortal ever assumed; he is the Commander-in-Chief of the strongest nation in the world, in the critical moment of the bloodiest war ever waged in history. He knows that the country can least of all afford the luxury of having him in the role of unsuccessful candidate, yet the only contribution he can make to winning the election is to enunciate correct policies and concentrate on winning the war.

Before he can make up his mind to accept the nomination he must know that the country wants him, and that it will elect him without requiring him to neglect his war duties to campaign for office. If he will have to seek the office he cannot accept the nomination. In 1944, Roosevelt can be a candidate only if the people make it clear that, in the old phrase, "the office seeks the man."

• • •

SUPPOSE Roosevelt, not hearing such an emphatic demand from the country should announce his retirement. An instant's reflection will show such an event as a disaster for the nation. Not unity would result but the launching of our country upon an uncharted sea of boundless factionalism. Without Roosevelt's guiding hand, the Democratic National Convention would be a deadlocked maze of irreconcilable factions, out of which no leadership could emerge except something like the "Ohio gang" that seized the deadlocked Republican convention of 1920.

The Republican National Convention, freed from the pressure of Roosevelt's candidacy, would be a field-day for machine politics running wild. The Hoover-Taft-Vandenberg crowd would be riding high, wide and handsome. Wendell Willkie, already eliminated from the presidential race would find his policies openly repudiated, because he and his friends would have no place to go.

Even Dewey, now the white-haired boy of the machine, would find his forces melted away to

(Continued on Page 2)

Talk of Huge Invasion Losses 'Tommyrot', Says Gen. Bradley

LONDON, April 7 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of American ground forces in Britain, discussing the invasion of Europe today with officers of an infantry division, said rumors that "90 per cent of us won't come back are tommyrot."

"We have the best soldiers and the best equipment and more of it than the Germans ever dreamed," he said.

"After a few days of the invasion you won't have anything to worry about," he said.

Losses in the Tunisian campaign, Bradley said, averaged three or four men per thousand, adding:

"Certainly seeing a show like this ought to be worth that chance."

LT. GEN OMAR N. BRADLEY
Commander of American Ground Forces in Britain

Ring 6 Divisions Kill 16,000 in Skala Pocket

LONDON, April 7 (UP). — Red Army troops pounding down on Odessa from three sides have encircled between five and six German divisions, killing or capturing 6,000 men in the new pocket, while 4,000 more have been slain in the death-trap near Skala to the northwest, Moscow announced tonight.

A Soviet communique said encirclement lines were thrown about German units which at normal strength would total between 75,000 and 90,000 men in an area north of Razdelnaya, 35 miles northwest of Odessa.

Surging around both sides of the trap, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army spearheads drove to within 10 miles of the Black Sea metropolis on the northeast by capturing Novaya Dofinovka, and on the northwest were less than 13 miles away. A third Soviet column had driven within 13 miles of Odessa on the east.

More than 60 towns were captured in Gen. Malinovsky's drive on Odessa, Moscow announced, while to the immediate northwest a spearhead of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukraine Army captured Orgeyev, only 24 miles north of the rail center of Kishinev in lower Bessarabia.

With the springing of the new trap, the German remnants east of the Carpathian mountains were being cut into small groups facing certain death or capture. The communique said 5,000 enemy troops were slain and more than 1,000 captured north of Razdelnaya in today's fighting alone. Enormous booty was taken.

In the area of the rail junction of Tarnopol, which the Soviets had surrounded and partly occupied, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukraine Army threw back powerful German relief counter-attacks involving huge enemy tank and infantry forces.

SQUEEZE SKALA TRAP

To the south, the Red Army hammered throughout the day at the edges of the pocket near captured Skala, where the Germans were killed in the trap Thursday, for a four-day total of 16,000, while the Soviets also captured five big Junkers 52 transport planes.

The Germans have apparently been using the transports in an effort to evacuate key personnel of the remnants of 15 divisions caught in the 400-square mile bag.

The communique detailed the following battle material captured on various sectors, indicating the scope of the defeat of the German divisions caught by the Red Army tide in the Western Ukraine:

At Razdelnaya, captured Wednesday — 44 guns, 17 locomotives, six trains including one carrying tanks and guns and two carrying wounded Germans; at Vesely Kut, captured Tuesday — 1,100 railroad cars; at Skala — 17 guns, seven tanks and 1,400 trucks.

PLUNGE TOWARD ODESSA

In the advance on Odessa, newly captured towns included Kubanka, 14 miles north of the port, and Mayakia, 18 miles west of it. In swinging around to positions due west of Odessa, the Red Army drove within 15 miles of Ovidiopol, terminus of the rail ferry providing the Germans with their last means of escape save sea evacuation.

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP). —President Roosevelt said today that the Soviet drive across the Ukraine has jeopardized vast new areas of German-held territory and forced on the Nazis the necessity of deciding where they are going to try to make a definite stand against the Red Army.

He pointed out that the Soviet army by a slight turn to the south now can jeopardize the German position in the Balkans. But Mr. Roosevelt said he could not prognosticate, although he added again that things on the Soviet front are going extremely well.

Not 1 U. S. Surface Ship Hit in Battle

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, April 7 (UP).—United States naval and aerial forces in a three-day attack on Palau, Yap, Woleai and Ulithi Islands within 550 land miles of the Philippines have sunk or damaged 46 Japanese ships and destroyed or damaged 214 enemy planes, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The attack, one of the greatest naval victory in history, was made March 29, 30 and 31.

The day before it started, a United States submarine torpedoed and seriously damaged a Japanese battleship which was trying to flee from Palau under escort.

Not a single American surface ship was damaged in one of the most inspiring American naval victories of the war, a completely lopsided one.

Twenty-five American planes were lost in all operations. Eighteen men were lost with them; the remainder of the crews were rescued.

Twenty-eight enemy ships were sunk, two were listed as damaged, five as beached and burning, two as burning, eight as beached and damaged, and one beached.

The American forces destroyed 180 enemy planes, and damaged 54, some of them so seriously that they probably crashed.

Adm. R. A. Spruance was tactical commander of the American Forces, believed to number among them some of the new battleships of giant size and cruiser speed, in addition to many aircraft carriers and supporting vessels of all types.

The American forces attacked Palau March 29 and 30 and planes from carrier task forces commanded by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher attacked Yap and Ulithi islands March 30 and Woleai March 31.

The giant guns of the battleships joined those of smaller warships and the bombs and guns of the hundreds of planes which swarmed from the carriers to leave installations of every sort in ruins and all ships which were sighted sunk, burning, beached or otherwise damaged.

It was the biggest victory of the war in point of ships sunk or damaged—46 as compared with 29 in the Feb. 16-17 attack on Truk, 38 in the Nov. 13-15, 1942, battle of Guadalcanal, and 22 in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea in March, 1943.

Tito Battles Nazi Drive in Bosnia

LONDON, April 7 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans battled desperately today to stem a Nazi two-way offensive threatening their Bosnian stronghold of Jajce, while Allied air and naval forces sought to draw off pressure with intensified attacks on German sea and land supply routes and airfields.

Attempting to smash through to Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz ovich's headquarters at Jajce, Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, German Balkan commander, has rushed armored reinforcements into the salient near Mrkonjicgard with armored reinforcements, a Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation communique announced today.

ALP State Body Meets Here Today

The newly-elected state committee of the American Labor Party will convene this afternoon at the Hotel Diplomat.

For the first time in several years the meeting is expected to be united and harmonious. Of the 741 state committeemen elected, some 600 are pledged to unity in the party.

None of the leaders of the "Old Guard" group which fought against a united ALP were re-elected to the state committee. The bulk of those elected on the ticket of this group come from upstate rural areas and are not associated with its policies.

For the first time, too, an ALP state committee meeting will have leaders of the steel, auto, rubber, electrical, machine and other powerful unions from upstate New York in attendance. There will also be several farmers from the north and central parts of the state among the committeemen.

DRAFT FDR

The meeting is expected to take a strong stand for the drafting of President Roosevelt for a fourth term and to plan an extensive program of activity on behalf of the President's candidacy. It is expected to support the re-election of Vice-President Wallace and New York's senior Senator Robert F. Wagner, whose term expires this year.

Today's meeting will work out the political program of the ALP for the coming elections.

Dewey Vetoes All 3 Teacher Aid Bills

Governor Dewey yesterday vetoed the three substitute teachers bills for which teachers have long been fighting.

This follows his signature to the Coudert-Wickes Superintendent's Bill, placing the power of administering New York City schools in the hands of one man, the Superintendent of Schools, instead of where it is now, in the nine-man Board of Superintendents.

The substitute teachers bills would have relieved the plight of "permanent" substitutes by giving them a chance to become regulars with regular salaries and tenure. The bills are: the Bannigan-Di Costanza, providing for closed examinations and regular licenses to substitute teachers who have taught satisfactorily for three years; Oliffe-Falk, abolishing future substitute licenses except for emergencies; and the Crews-Pack, providing for appointment of regular teachers to all vacancies of six months' duration, except for sabbatical leaves.

DISLOCATES SCHOOL AID

Dewey's veto now throws a wrench into the machinery of the entire school system, since thousands of underpaid substitutes looked to the benefits provided by these bills as a means of continuing in the profession. The already acute teacher shortage will be made doubly acute now, because many of these teachers will be forced to look elsewhere for better salaries and security.

Dr. Bella Dodd of the Teachers

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Wage Line Holds, But Profits Rise

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A report summarizing the government's year-old "hold the line" anti-inflation policy released today by President Roosevelt, revealed that factory wage rate increases granted by the War Labor Board amounted to less than one and a half cents an hour during the period.

The report also holds that living costs as a whole are "slightly lower" than on April 8, 1943, when the "hold-the-line" order was issued.

While this was put forward as evidence that the stabilization policy is successful in holding wages and prices, it was also noted that "corporation profits both before and after taxes rose in 1943 even above the record-breaking levels of 1942."

The net income of farm operators "similarly moved up to the second successive all-time high," the report added.

It was prepared jointly by stabilization director Fred M. Vinson, price administrator Chester Bowles, war food administrator Marvin Jones and War Labor Board chairman William H. Davis.

"As a result, the cost of living, which before the 'hold-the-line' order was rising three-fourths per cent a month, has for a solid year been held without change of any consequence," said the report.

Not noted in the report in labor's challenge to the entire basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living computation. A joint CIO-AFL survey found that the cost of living rose since Jan. 1, 1941, base date for the "Little Steel" formula, by 43.5 per cent. The BLS index claims it is 23.4 per cent.

Furthermore, when the hold-the-

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Pittsburgh AFL Backs 4th Term

PITTSBURGH, April 7.—Upon recommendation of its executive board the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, AFL, unanimously endorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term at its regular monthly meeting here last Thursday night.

CIO Political Body Cleared by Gov't

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Attorney General Francis Biddle cleared the CIO Political Action Committee of any violations "to date" of the Smith-Connally Act or the Hatch Act.

Biddle's opinion came in a letter to Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia who had charged that an article by CIO President Philip Murray in the **American Magazine** was evidence that the Political Action Committee was violating the Smith-Connally Act which prohibits labor unions from making contributions to political candidates in federal elections.

Basing himself on an investigation by the F.B.I. Biddle said that the Political Action Committee had confined itself to a get-out-the-vote campaign, to backing the soldiers vote bill and a soldier vote conference which were perfectly legal activities.

CIO leaders here were, however, particularly disturbed by one paragraph of Biddle's letter which stated:

"Certain expressions in the article in the American Magazine to which your letter referred might be subject to the construction that in the future action might be taken by the committee which would not conform to the provisions of the federal statute; but no such illegal action has

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UAW Charts Post-War Job Drive for Veterans

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 7. — The conference of United Automobile Workers Union veterans wound up today after going on record as approving a program of full employment after the war as the first objective of servicemen and workers alike.

In a resolution approved by 150 veterans of this war and the last war, the conference warned that "a large section of industry and some sections of government" oppose full employment after the war.

"These people would like to see men and women, Negro and white, Catholic and Protestant and Jew, veteran and non-veteran pitted against each other in a wild and desperate scramble for jobs," the resolution said.

"In the chaos thus created, they hope to destroy organized labor and return to the business as usual days of high profits for the few and poverty and insecurity for the many."

Political action by labor was described in the resolution as a major means towards achieving this program so that "public officials, particularly Congressmen, who fail to do their part in achieving full employment and true democracy, may be eliminated from public life."

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, told the conference that he considered the defeat of Willkie in Wisconsin as a danger signal to labor to work harder in the political field.

"We can say, 'Oh, well, this will make it easier for Roosevelt to be elected,'" Thomas said. "But that election was won by America Firsters whether we like it or not. And that is one thing labor has got to guard against."

The resolution passed by the conference called for immediate creation of a peace production board consisting of representatives of government, management, labor, farmers and consumers" which should plan for conversion to peace production.

5th Army Repels Attack at Anzio

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, April 7 (UP).—Strongly entrenched Allied 5th Army troops, slinging hand grenades and firing small arms, have repulsed a strong artillery-supported enemy attack on the Anzio beachhead south of Rome and taken a heavy toll of enemy lives, official front dispatches said.

British troops suffered only light losses in driving off the strong enemy patrol force that attempted to probe 5th Army positions a mile and a half south of Carroceto last night, but the enemy left many dead on the field.

Easter Parade to Keep Step with War Spirit

This Easter will be more of a holiday than other festive days this year, because it falls on a Sunday and will interfere very little with production in war plants and essential industries.

On most holidays since Pearl Harbor, labor unions have voluntarily foregone such traditional holidays as July Fourth, Memorial Day, the Lincoln and Washington birthdays. Easter, because of its traditional Sunday observance will therefore be widely observed.

The religious celebration began with observance of Holy Thursday, or Maundy Thursday, with church ceremonies and were followed the next day with Good Friday. The Lent period ends today.

Catholic churches held Holy Communion services yesterday. The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral were held at 6 and 10 A. M. Bishop T. Manning broadcast a Good Friday message over NBC at 10:45 A. M.

Methodist Bishop Francis J. McConnell preached at noon services at the old St. John Methodist Church, 44 John St. yesterday.

The weatherman, caught with his barometer down in Wednesday's miniature blizzard wasn't making any concrete predictions yesterday as to what we can expect on Easter Sunday. He did venture the idea that it might be clear enough for thousands of war workers and the general citizenry to parade their Easter finery on the sidewalks.

For ecclesiastical music lovers, the famous "Olivet to Calvary" by Maunder was sung last night at the Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway and 10th St.

Congress--and YOU

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.

ANTI-POLL TAX: This bill is scheduled to reach the Senate floor shortly after the Easter recess on April 17. Be sure and write your Senators that you favor prompt passage of H.R. 7 and that you urge them to oppose vigorously the plans of poll-tax Senators to filibuster the measure to death.

SOLDIER VOTE: Write your Senators and Congressmen that you support the Lucas-Green amendments to the Soldier Vote bill which are in line with the proposals made by the President in his message to Congress.

PRICE CONTROL: The fight over renewal of the administration's Price Control program will now begin in earnest. Let your Senators and Congressman know that you want the Price Control Act renewed without any crippling amendments.

G. I. BILL: Rep. John Rankin is using his chairmanship of the Committee on World War Veterans legislation to knife the American Legion's G. I. bill. Tell your Congressman that you would like to see the House pass this measure promptly—without any anti-labor amendments tagged on by Rankin.

Aerial Support To Soviets Growing

By a Veteran Commander

IT is being reported from London that the cooperation between the Red Army on the Rumanian Front and the American and British Air Forces based in Italy will grow ever closer, including tactical support (i.e. actual support on the battle line) of Soviet troops.

This is a development of the greatest military and political importance. The Anglo-American High Command in fact says (with bombs): "We have complete faith in Mr. Molotov's announcement that the Red Army is marching into Rumania (or whatever other country it may be) with the only object of destroying our common enemy. So great is our faith that we are breaking the door for it by bombing strategic German communications in the line of its march."

On the War Fronts

However, we must make certain reservations as to the future TACTICAL support of Soviet troops by Allied fliers. This will be hardly practical for several reasons. One is that it is hardly possible to give battlefield support to troops getting their orders, say, from Kiev with aviation getting its orders from Foggia (Italy). The resulting mixup could be fatal.

Secondly, heavy bombers are hardly the thing for tactical support of troops, as Cassino seems to have amply proved.

Thirdly, the Russians have developed aerial tactical support on the highest level, their experience is incomparably greater in that respect than the experience of Allied fliers; they therefore, will probably prefer to do their tactical supporting themselves. Let us refrain from grabbing a new idea and distorting it by exaggeration. We have done this only too often. War is not like the promotion of a new pill for the revitalization of old autmobiles, for instance.

Let the big bombers from Italy strike harder and harder at all the key points on the two long trunk lines through Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania, putting them out of commission and KEEPING THEM THAT WAY by **continuous, not sporadic, attacks.** And that will be quite sufficient.

* * *

A MOST effective and different form of Allied cooperation would be the landing of Anglo-American troops in Yugoslavia so as to reinforce Tito sufficiently to permit him to establish a regular front facing the Danube; in other words—the creation of actual Tito-Konev-Zhukov pincers. This would be the greatest possible strategic pincers, short of a Second Front in Western Europe.

* * *

Soviet troops have captured Skala in the "floating pocket" north of the Dniester.

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Artillery duels took place on the Italian fronts.

* * *

THE garrison of Imphal was reinforced by the emergence of the 17th Indian division from encirclement. The Japanese are preparing to give general battle for possession of Imphal and the severance of the Bengal-Assam railroad.

* * *

THE main weight of aerial blows in the Southwest Pacific shifted to western New Guinea, in strategic coordination with our push westward along the central axis of the Pacific.

Non-Partisan Support of FDR Asked by Browder

(Continued from Page 1)

the proportions of one faction among many. Out of the mess would come as candidate for President the present dark horse, Senator Taft, or even Herbert Hoover, or Michigan's own Hoover named Vandenberg — and with bright prospects of carrying the election.

Something similar to this would be the inevitable result if President Roosevelt withdrew himself from the 1944 election.

Alert persons, especially among the workers, have understood for many months that this is no question for the individual decision of Roosevelt, that this is a question of national service, in which the nation calls and the individual must respond in the position in which the nation needs him.

The people must conduct the campaign for Roosevelt. It must be a non-partisan campaign. It must be a campaign for national unity, to win the war, and to realize the perspective given the world at the Teheran Conference, of a long-time stable peace and prosperity for the world. Such a campaign cannot be left in the hands of the old political machines; they know only the old traditional methods of loud-mouthed partisanship, which rouses and sharpens all old alignments and prejudices, and further sharpens the division in the country.

* * *

THE people must organize their forces to take charge of the campaign themselves, reaching across former partisan lines of division, to weld a unity of all patriotic citizens that will stand above all old feuds, whether they are the Old Deal vs. New Deal, Republican vs. Democrat, one class vs. another, or anything else that stands in the way of national unity.

The extraordinary emergency of our nation in the midst of the most terrible war, requires an extraordinary way of handling the 1944 election, so that it may not break our national unity but, on the contrary, become a means of uniting the nation more than ever.

This is a task for the people in their various organizations. They will look for and find the varied means required to **make extreme partisanship an unprofitable practice** to all who exhibit it, of whatever party. They will find the way to slap down the loud-mouthed demagog, to expose the wily maneuverer, to retire the old machine politician to the background, to begin to bring forward a new type of people's leadership.

I am the spokesman for one of America's so-called minor parties, the Communist Party. My party has decided, for these elections and as a long-term policy, to renounce all aims of partisan advancement and to throw in its efforts with the great body of independent voters who choose the best candidates and issues among the established major parties. For that reason we are dissolving as a Party, and reorganizing ourselves as a non-partisan political-educational association.

We know that America, emerging a victor in the war, and through the concord of Teheran playing a leading part in securing a long and prosperous peace to the world, will be a capitalist nation which will not be considering a change to socialism. Therefore the Communists of America will be supporting for a long period the larger non-communist camp of progressive and democratic voters whose program will be to make the present system work better for the benefit of all the people. That is why we consider it advisable to abandon our party form of organization, to become more than ever active in the nation's life upon the broader platform already agreed upon by the majority of the nation. We believe our own abandonment of partisan aims will give greater force to our advice to the whole nation, to subdue and control all partisanship in the 1944 election as a deadly danger to American unity and victory.

FDR Discusses Policy on France

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP). — President Roosevelt said today that the question of whether to grant broader recognition to the French National Committee of Liberation comes down to a question of self-determination and the problem of how people inside France feel.

He told a news conference that he—the President — did not know how people in France feel, and then asked a questioner if he thought a determination about the future French Government should be made by people outside of France.

The French Committee, which sits in Algiers and is headed by Gen. Charles De Gaulle, contends that it is the sole duly-established French Government and that it should be allowed to begin functioning in France itself as soon as Allied armies invade Western Europe. Thus far, however, this country and Britain have granted only very limited recognition to the Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt also was asked whether the time had come for public disclosure of the Italian armistice terms which so far have been kept secret. He replied that he did not believe so because the terms were primarily military. He said he did not believe things had swung over to the other side suficiently to permit complete disclosure.

He said under questioning that he had talked over with Secretary of State Cordell Hull part of the foreign policy speech which Hull will make Sunday night but that we had not seen the final draft of the address.

Japanese Press British Forces at Imphal

Imperial Troops Repulse Probing Attacks by Foe

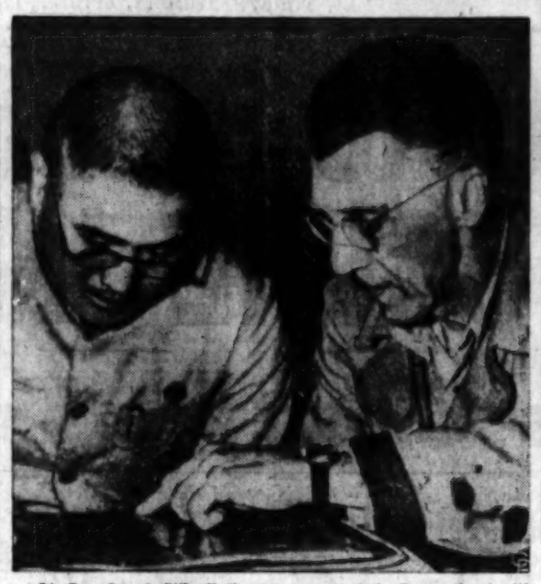
NEW DELHI, April 7 (UP). — Three Japanese columns pressed in today on the British Empire defense line before Imphal, capital of Manipur state, and news that they had joined in a coordinated attack on the city was expected at any time.

Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander in Southeast Asia, announced that the Japanese thrusting from the south, southeast and east on the city were engaged at the moment in a series of isolated probing attacks, and said that the Imperial forces had repulsed all of them as organization of the defense continued.

Sixty miles north of Imphal, Japanese troops surged westward across the Manipur-Kohima road to reach a point only 30 miles southeast of the Assam-Bengal railroad, which supplies both the American trained and equipped Chinese forces of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and the Allied Air Transport Command bases which are ferrying war materials to China.

In Northern Burma, Stilwell's Chinese troops continued a steady advance down the Mogaung Valley where they were attacking Wakawng village, about midway on the motor road between Shaduzup and Kamaing.

Discuss Burma Tactics



Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell discusses a map of the Burma front with Chinese Gen. Liao Yao-hsiang, commanding officer of the American-trained 22nd Chinese division. The meeting took place somewhere in the northern Burma theater of war. —Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Stettinius in London for Talks

LONDON, April 7 (UP).—Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., arrived today with a staff of advisors for a conference with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on war and post-war problems, including those incident to the forthcoming invasion of Europe.

Soon after Stettinius arrived he talked at length with American Ambassador John G. Winant, and he was expected to spend the week-end surveying with Winant and other officials the problems to be discussed. Among these, it was understood, are:

1—Political problems which will arise when the Allied armies invade Europe and start to free its German-occupied territory.

2—the position of Axis satellites which may break away from Germany.

3—The question of recognizing the De Gaullist French National Committee as the governing body to take over areas of France as they are freed.

4—The future of the Badoglio Government in Italy in view of attempts to form a coalition cabinet representing all political parties.

5—The future of the Yugoslav and Greek Governments-in-Exile, both beset by internal difficulties.

6—The Polish question.

7—The status of the Atlantic Charter now and in the future.

8—The question of recognizing the Argentine Government.

Kravchenko 'Deserter,' Says Soviet Embassy

Fedor Orekhov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, in an official statement yesterday, exposed the Times' publicized Victor A. Kravchenko as a "liar" who covered his cowardly desertion from the Red Army with slander.

"Kravchenko lies in stating that he was in charge of the division of metals in the Soviet Purchasing Commission," Orekhov said. "In reality Kravchenko was neither a member of the Purchasing Commission, nor was he in charge of the metal division of the Commission. Being on military service, sent for temporary work at the disposal of the Purchasing Commission in the United States in the capacity of one of the inspectors of pipes, Kravchenko had to return to the Soviet Union to continue his military service.

"Two weeks before the date of his forthcoming departure to the USSR to serve in the Red Army, Kravchenko betrayed his military duty and became a deserter having refused to return to his motherland for the military service, and to cover his desertion he made slanderous statements about the USSR on the pages of certain New York newspapers.

"The statements of Kravchenko do not require any denials in view of their evidently false character."

In Wednesday's issue the Daily Worker said that all signs pointed to the hand of Soviet-hating Social Democrats in the Kravchenko "revelations."

Yesterday's PM revealed that Kravchenko has been kept virtually incommunicado by Joseph Shaplen, the New York Times' anti-Soviet expert.

"Shaplen said he was in touch with Kravchenko, and that Kravchenko's statements are issued to him," PM reported. "He did not deny that he had been writing the stories about the Russian appearing in the Times."

Shaplen, has close connections with the Social Democratic Federation and the "New Leader."

EASTMAN TO THE RESCUE

This week's New eLader embraces Kravchenko fervently. Max Eastman, another professional Soviet baiter, rushes to the petty deserter's assistance with the statement in the New Leader that the "tyranny of Stalin is much more terrible that of the Czars."

The New Leader's editorializing on the case follows the pattern laid out by the Nazi radio yesterday when it took up the cudgels for Kravchenko.

The New York Times which assumed the role of mouthpiece for the deserter Kravchenko, publishing his traitorous "statement" in full carefully edited the brief statement of the Soviet embassy. It deleted the fact that Kravchenko was "neither a member of the purchasing commission, nor was he in charge of the metals division of the commission."

This piece of journalistic dishonesty is an appropriate follow-up on the comfort and support it has given to a deserter from our Soviet ally.

RAF Mosquitoes Smack Hamburg

LONDON, April 7 (UP).—RAF Mosquito bombers hurled two-ton block-busters on battered Hamburg, Germany's largest port, and hammered targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland last night in the wake of a heavy attack by Italy-based U. S. 15th Air Force heavy bombers on an important Luftwaffe airfield at Zagreb, in northern Yugoslavia.

Soaring 450 miles from Britain across northern Germany, the fast, plywood Mosquitos returned to punish Germany's second largest city for the first announced time since March 11. One British plane was missing from the night's operations.

Disputes Concept Of Vicar of Christ

MOSCOW, April 7 (UP).—Patriarch Sergei of Moscow, Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church, today challenged the fundamental basis for the Pope's authority as the "Vicar of Christ on Earth."

Writing in the **Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate**, he said that all the Holy Scriptures are contrary to the Catholic principle and asserted that if Christ physically abandoned the earth he never had abandoned the church spiritually and was always in constant communion with it.

The uninterrupted presence of Christ in the church and the spiritual marriage between Christ and the church make inconceiveable the concept of an intermediary between the two, such as a vicar on earth, the Patriarch wrote.

He said that some central church authority to centralize and administer church affairs was conceiveable.

The Metropolitan said he could conceived of a union of churches around some chief who would not be a vicar of Christ but would be a sort of president of a universal council of bishops, and bishop of some world capital.

It might be useful and practical, he wrote, to have such a chief, but without conferring unlimited power upon a man exposed to earthly temptations.

CIO Political Body Cleared by Gov't

(Continued from Page 1)

been discovered. If future actions by the committee of a nature prohibited by the Act should occur, I can assure you that appropriate action will be taken by this department."

Biddle also interpreted the Smith-Connally Act to mean that the CIO Political Action Committee was not a "political committee" within the meaning of the law to which labor unions cannot contribute "in connection with" federal elections.

Rep. Smith promptly issued a statement in which he said that he was "amazed" by Biddle's action in clearing the CIO Political Action Committee, and asked that the FBI investigation be "reopened."

Smith complained that FBI investigators had confined themselves to going through the files of the Political Action Committee, and said that he could have given them evidence in "three minutes" to merit action by a grand jury.

It was Smith's contention that the mere receipt of contributions by the Political Action Committee was a violation of the Smith-Connally Act.

HITS CIO

"I am sure that no one is so naive as to believe that the CIO Political Action Committee is collecting these huge sums of money for the purpose of giving a Sunday school picnic," Smith said.

Biddle's promise to continue watching the Political Action Committee was interpreted by CIO leaders as a virtual invitation to Smith and other anti-labor Congressmen to deluge him with letters and complaints demanding further action.

HILLMAN GREETS BIDDLE RULING

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee tonight hailed as a complete exoneration of the Committee's activities the report and findings issued in Washington by Attorney General Biddle and the FBI.

"The CIO Political Action Committee, conscious in the knowledge that it was acting according to law, had no misgivings concerning the outcome of Mr. Biddle's investigation" Mr. Hillman declared.

"The Committee made all its books and papers available to FBI investigators and its personnel answered freely all questions which were put to them.

"We were convinced that every expenditure of monies was lawful and in conformity with the Corrupt Practices Act, the Hatch Act, and other statutes.

"Exoneration by Mr. Biddle and the FBI gives the lie to those reactionary and anti-labor elements who sought to impede the lawful efforts of the CIO Political Action Committee to call for registration of voters and to place the issues before the electorate so that they may participate intelligently in the affairs of the Nation."

Pepper Asks Fla. Hospital Probe

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 7 (UP).—Sen. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., tonight urged President Roosevelt to suspend a War Department order closing the Ream General Hospital — the former luxurious Breakers Hotel — at Palm Beach, pending an investigation of possible influence by persons with "special interest of profit."

He said in a telegram to the chief executive that the Justice Department has "data about the whole matter" which should prove helpful in deciding whether the army's decision to move out on April 30 should be revoked "until you can have this whole matter sifted to the bottom."

Costa Rica Bishop OK's Joining Vanguard Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 7.—Approval for Catholics to join the new Vanguard Popular Party which replaced the dissolved Costa Rican Communist Party, was voiced here by the Reverend Victor Sanabria, Archbishop of the Catholic Church.

"Those Catholics wishing to do so," said Rev. Sanabria, "can join the new party without having any scruples."

Ultima Hora, the daily newspaper here, reported that the Vatican has approved Rev. Sanabria's decision.

The Catholic Archbishop has carefully considered the Vanguard Popular Party's program at the request of Manuel Mora, the president of the new organization.

The Communist Party of Costa Rica dissolved in June, 1943, to make way for a broad, anti-fascist party that would unite all sections of the population.

Urges City Employes Attend Robeson Party

Paul Robeson, who prizes his union membership as his "most-honored possession," yesterday received a birthday handshake from James King, president of New York District, State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO.

King, whose international union recently honored the **great Negro American with life membership, said that hundreds of members from his union will be at the 17th Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave., next Sunday, April 16, when a birthday party is being held for "the grandest kind of a guy."**

"Our union greets with pleasure, the opportunity to honor Paul Robeson on his 46th birthday," King said. "There are few people in the country today who have done more to achieve unity of all Americans behind our war effort. It is our proud privilege to greet Paul Robeson as a distinguished citizen, a great artist and fellow member of our union."

HISTORIC 'OTHELLO'

The noted singer and actor, who has put Broadway on its ear this year by his 20th-century interpretation of the famous Moor, Othello, is naturally member of Actors Equity.

The National Maritime Union and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, have also welcomed the "people's man" into their ranks.

The party, which is sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, will be attended by 8,000 persons plus the starriest collection of celebrities. Heading the list of stars who will perform from a stage built like a giant birthday cake are Duke Ellington, Basie, Teddy Wilson, Jimmy Durante, Zero Mostel, Pearl Primus, Josh White, and Cab Calloway, a brilliant list of actors, musicians sportsmen and writers are sponsors

Tickets for the party are on sale at the offices of the Council, 23 W. 26th St., the Abyssinian-Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., the Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St., the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13h St., Skazka, 17 Barrow St., McBrides, 1493 Broadway, Tyson's, 1650 Broadway, and Theater Ticket Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

Proceeds will go to the Council of which Mr. Robeson is chairman.

WLB Okays Raise In Anthracite Pay

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight gave conditional approval to a wage contract providing 80,000 anthracite mines with a pay increase of 70 cents a day over their 1941-43 scale.

The decision was expected to result in early restoration of the government operated mines to private ownership. The agreement carries the same wage scale as that in the government contract negotiated las November by Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes and President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

If the operators ask further price adjustments, the WLB said, the agreement will not become effective pending action by the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The board said it approved the agreement subject to an understanding with the parties that anthracite mines will continue to work a 7¼ hour day and that part of the wage adjustment will be used to compensate employes for a $1.25 payment still due on a 1943 vacation pay award of the WLB.

Urge Public Back School Lunch Aid

The school lunch program is an increasingly important factor of our national life, a committee of national prominent educators who are enlisting public support for hot lunches said yesterday.

The committee, headed by George H. Chatfield of the Board of Education, called upon civic, business, teacher and parent groups to press their senators and representatives for an urgently needed federal appropriation.

The educators pointed out that 6,000,000 children are now receiving one-third of their daily nutrition through this program and will continue to do so only if the Senate grants sufficient funds. Presènt funds will soon be exhausted.

The House of Representatives recently killed a $40,000,000 school lunch item which was part of the Department of Agriculture's annual appropriation, the committee said. The Senate must not only restore the item but bring it up to $50,000,000 if the program is to continue under present steam.

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Tarnopol--A City of Doom for Nazis

By Z. Ostrovsky

MOSCOW, April 7 (ICN).—The Tarnopol road and rail junction connects southern Ukraine with Lvov. Seven highways and three railways converging there are vitally necessary for the enemy to supply his army, which accounts for the desperation with which the Germans are defending Tarnopol.

True, with the fall of Proskurov and Kamenets-Podolsk and the appearance of the Soviet units at the railways and highways west and south of Tarnopol, this junction has lost some of its importance.

Nevertheless, standing at the crossroads on the way to Lvov, Tarnopol could still serve as a support point. Therefore, the Hitlerite Command has taken steps to fortify the city, station a strong garrison there and provide its approaches with ample artillery protection. In an effort to retain Tarnopol, the Germans have repeatedly counterattacked with strong groups of Tigers and Ferdinands.

But by passing the enemy and penetrating his rear from the southwest, Soviet troops liberated hundreds of inhabited points around Tarnopol. Simultaneously, Soviet mobile units with the infantry in their wake began to envelop the city from the northeast and the ring closed around Tarnopol.

LOSSES HEAVY

Confused by the complex maneuvers of the Soviet mobile units the Command of the German garrison did not succeed in withdrawing units from Tarnopol at the decisive moment. Having penetrated the enemy rear, Soviet tankmen and infantry occupied the inhabited point which played an important role in the enemy's defense.

German soldiers who surrendered north of Tarnopol stated that in one day just one of the battalions, which in the fighting on the approaches of Tarnopol numbered 600 men, lost 400.

Of the remaining 200, half surrendered while the rest are scattered.

An order of the German Command, intercepted by the Red Army, insisted that Tarnopol be defended to the last cartridge. The fascist command tried to supply ammunition and food by transport planes, but the latter could not land outside the city as all the landing grounds were already in Soviet hands.

When a German armored train could not ascend a hill some six kilometers from the city, and its commander, Captain Henig alighted to inspect the track, he was taken prisoner together with two privates. The captain testified that the fuehrer had ordered Tarnopol be held at all costs.

With no available retreat, the enemy is resisting desperately, at every street corner and in every building. The greater part of Tarnopol is already in the hands of the Red Army. More than 3,000 German soldiers and officers were wiped out in three days of street fighting. The prisoners' list is steadily mounting.

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Dies Screens 'Peace Now' Funds

Post Hits Pro-FDR Unity Move in City

By Max Gordon

The New York Post lined up yesterday with anti-Roosevelt reactionaries within the New York County Democratic organization against the Democratic-American Labor Party alliance which is shaping up in preparation for the fall election campaign.

In a lengthy article directed at Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the New York County Committee of the ALP, the Post adopted the Dewey technique of fighting against "machine politics" in order to obscure the real issue, that of unity of all pro-Roosevelt forces in 1944.

It hinted at possible support for anti-FDR Congresman Martin Kennedy against Marcantonio in the newly-constituted 18th Congressional District, and took a crack at the candidacy of Reverend A. Clayton Powell, outstanding Negro leader, in the new 22nd Congressional District.

AVOIDS '44 STAND

The Post story follows its conspicuous silence on the 1944 Presidential race following Wendell Willkie's withdrawal from the GOP contest.

The Post suggested, in an editorial on Thursday, the formation of a third, liberal party led by Willkie after 1944, but avoided taking a stand on the crucial November balloting. Yesterday it continued to remain silent on the Presidential contest.

Its feature on Congressman Marcantonio was built on the blast against the New York County Democratic leadership issued Thursday by John L. Buckley and Dennis J. Mahon, Democratic leaders in the Seventh and Ninth Districts.

COUDERT'S PAL

Buckley is a former state Senator who served as Senator Frederic R. Coudert's right-hand man in the notorious witch-hunt against the school teachers until he was eliminated from the Senate in the 1942 elections. Liberals and progressives united then to elect a liberal Republican, Lester Baum.

Mahon led the unsuccessful Farleyite revolt against the pro-Roosevelt leaders of the Manhattan Democratic organization last summer.

The Post's attack on Democratic leader Edward V. Loughlin was based on an alleged agreement between the Democratic leadership and Congressman Marcantonio to assure him of the Democratic nomination in the new 18th district, which the Post insisted should go to Congressman Kennedy. Marcantonio's and Kennedy's old districts are merged in the new district as a result of reapportionment.

ANTI-ROOSEVELT

Kennedy is one of the two Democratic Congressmen from New York City who is known as an opponent of the President. The other is the notorious Congressman William B. Barry of Queens. If both Kennedy and Barry have voted properly on domestic measures in recent months it is because elections are approaching and they know the temper of the people of New York.

The two anti-FDR district leaders also attacked the collaboration of the Democratic and American Labor Party behind progressive candidates as a "sell-out" of the Democratic Party to "Rep. Marcantonio and his Communist-controlled Labor Party." The Post quotes this with apparent approval.

It pictures the growth of American Labor Party influence in various districts of Manhattan as some sinister development of Congressman Marcantonio's personal power. It notes that the Congressman is known to favor the candidacy of Reverend Powell in the new 22nd, and thereby impliedly frowns on that candidacy.

The attitude taken by the Post tends to heighten suspicion that the new "fourth party" movement, initiated by "Old Guard elements" in the American Labor Party who were defeated in the recent primaries, will be used to try to split the unity of the Roosevelt forces behind progressive candidates for congressional and legislative office this fall.

The Post was the mouthpiece of the "Old Guard" during the primaries and editorially approved its withdrawal from the ALP after its defeat.

Who's Financing Expensive Drive For Hitler 'Peace'?

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Rep. Martin Dies recently dismissed the Peace Now movement as poorly financed and of negligible importance.

But this treasonable organization is now circulating through the mails thousands of copies of literature calling for an immediate end to the war against the Axis.

This seditious literature is expensively gotten up—and is printed, ironically enough, in red, white and blue.

The purpose of the literature is to organize pressure on the President to ask the Axis powers for peace at once.

All members of Congress as well as newspapermen in Washington, including this correspondent, received a fancy red, white and blue envelope from Peace Now containing two enclosures.

One of these is a letter to the President which is to be signed by citizens throughout the country.

"As matters stand today, neither the American people and their colleagues within the United Nations nor the people of Germany and Japan know what will result for them and their children if the war is pursued to the point of complete military triumph for ourselves and our Allies," the letter to the President states.

"Surely our fellow men and women deserve to be told for what purposes they are being asked to die or to risk their lives—and to be informed with some exactness what their probable future will be."

LIKE THE GOP

There is a striking similarity between this passage of the Peace Now letter and the contention of some Republican members of Congress that the American people do not know what they are fighting for.

The letter to the President also asks this fantastic question:

"Could you ask such neutral forces as the Government of Sweden, the Government of Switzerland, and his Holiness, Pope Pious XII, to act jointly as impartial mediators, arbitrators, or conciliators in whatever controversies remain to be settled between the United Nations and the Axis Nations?"

The even more fantastic suggestions was made that the President fly to the Vatican to Berne or Stockholm and broadcast a peace proposal to the Axis.

In tiny type, this letter states:

"None but civilian citizens should sign this open letter."

This is an obvious effort to avoid Department of Justice action on charges of sedition, since it would be a clear-cut violation of the law if such a letter were circulated to servicemen.

The Second Peace Now enclosure is a letter addressed to the citizens who are asked to sign the appeal to President Roosevelt. The letter is signed by George W. Hartmann, Socialist Party leader and chairman of the Peace Now movement.

A printing and mailing job of the kind now being undertaken by the Peace Now movement obviously costs thousands of dollars.

A lot of people would like to know where the money is coming from.

They won't find the answer in the Dies Committee report on Peace Now.

Insist State Abide By WLB Rulings

New York was accused of breaking its own laws permitting the Laweyrs' Title Corporation of New York which is directly operated by the State Insurance Department, to appeal the right of the War Labor Board to act in white-collar disputes. The charge was made by the United Office and Professional Workers of America which was certified two years ago as the collective bargaining agent for over a thousand employees in a group of title insurance firms in elections held under the auspices of the New York State Labor Board including the Lawyers Title Corp.

The union demands that Governor Dewey instruct the State Insurance Department to abide by the War Labor Board.

The State Insurance Department directly elects the Board of Directors for Lawyers' Title Corporation of New York, and every action of this company including labor policy must be approved by Superintendent of Insurance Robert E. Dineen.

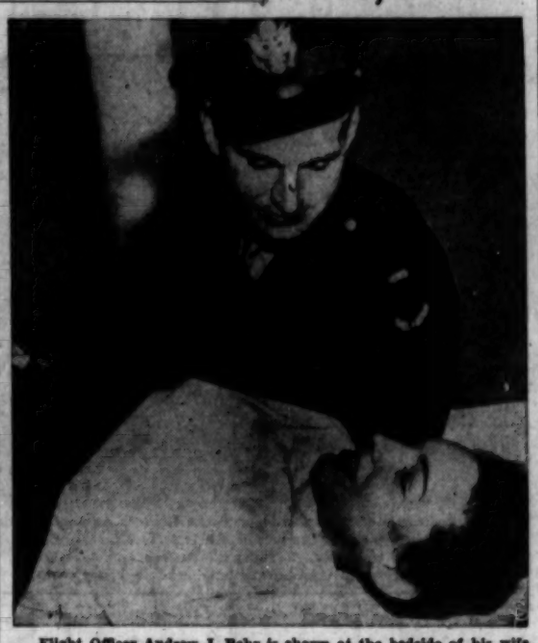
The Rigional War Labor Board last Decemberissued an order providing contract terms and the establishment of salary clasifications in the title insurance firms. Lawyers' Title Corporation of New York is challenging the right of the War Labor Board to act on collective bargaining problems of office workers, despite the fact that the State Labor Acts give the employees this right and the War Labor Board was called in by the State Mediation Board when the union was unable to reach an agreement.

Red Cross Short 20 Million to Goal

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—The American Red Cross announced today that its war fund requires nearly $20,000,000 to meet its minimum goal of $200,000,000.

Leon Fraser, national chairman of the campaign, said:

Gets First Lady's Aid



Flight Officer Andrew J. Behr is shown at the bedside of his wife, Patricia, in the McKeesport Hospital, where Mrs. Behr was taken by Army ambulance plane after a letter was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Behr's back was broken in an auto accident near Knoxville, Iowa.

Mayor's Transit Aim Fine But Plan Unclear

(This is the second of a series of articles on the proposed 1944-1945 municipal budget presented by Mayor LaGuardia to the Board of Estimate. The third article will appear in The Worker on Sunday.)

By Harry Raymond

In his message accompanying the proposed $737,333,148 municipal budget, Mayor LaGuardia properly disagrees with the campaign of some real estate and banking groups to increase subway fare from 5 to 10 cents as a means of easing the tax rate and paying a $41,000,000 transit deficit.

The five-cent subway fare, he says, is a social institution similar to hospital, sanitation, education and fire protection services and should remain so.

UNFORTUNATE NOTE

But it is unfortunate that the Mayor in his message finds it advisable to link the general estimated additional financial obligations of the city—some $50,000,000—to the transportation problem and the five-cent fare.

The $50,000,000 obligation presents a real problem. But this problem is certainly not a transit and a fare problem alone. It is tied up with the whole method of city financing and taxation and politics.

The Mayor says he will present a plan for so-called transportation tax sometime in the future. He refused to make public any details of this tax, adding it would be paid by all who benefit from the transit system—all businesses, enterprises and the persons who ride the trains.

DELAY PERILS PLAN

But with such a bare outline it would be idle to attempt any discussion of the tax or take sides for or against it.

Yet there appears a real danger in the Mayor's failure to make his plans public now while the budget is under discussion.

If the Mayor waits, as he indicated he will, until after the budget is adopted to present his plan there is a possibility that reactionary tax pressure groups will turn the event into a field day for the 10-cent fare.

If the only question presented to a special session of the legislature would be the transportation tax, Republicans who control the body and Democrats hostile to the Mayor may join forces and force through 10-cent fare legislation as a partisan political move.

Many of the Mayor's foes, who are out to stop his re-election in 1945 if he decides to run, have openly declared they would support legislation for a higher fare if they could blame the action on him.

Any plan to finance the transit system, it would seem, should be considered and discussed as a part of the whole budget. That's the way all financing of city services is dealt with.

HUGE SUBWAY PROFIT

And in discussing transit one fact should be made clear: the subway system is operating at a yearly profit of $16,440,000.

The cause of all the trouble is the bonded indebtedness—interest and amortization paid to the bankers. Leading financial experts charge that when the city bought the lines it paid more for the property than it was worth.

Why not ask the bondholders to relax their claims on the city somewhat by squeezing some of the water from their stock?

But, meanwhile, immediate concrete action is needed to improve the city's financial status. We suggest a special session of the state legislature be called to consider:

1. A grant of $30,000,000 state aid to the city.

2. Assumption by the State of full financial responsibility for all state functions now carried by the city (state courts, county offices and boards of elections).

3. Larger state contribution to unemployment and welfare relief.

A PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

The following proposals on city taxation, aimed at improving the budget, have the general support of labor and progressive civic groups:

1. Increase of the general business tax from 1/20 of 1 per cent to 1/5 of 1 per cent.

2. Restoration of the old tax of 3 per cent on gross revenues of utility companies. This tax was appropriated by the state.

3. Restoration of the 1 per cent cigarette tax. The state also appropriated this tax.

4. A tax of 1½ per cent on net income of banks.

This tax power, which rightly belongs to the city, would yield $30,000,000 if put into effect.

We offer these suggestions as part of the discussion on the budget and make no claim that they offer a sole solution. But we think ours are valid and should be considered along with other suggestions and plans that will be brought forward at the budget hearings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

GOP Negro Paper Charges Dewey Sellout To South

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Charging that "Governor Dewey has sold out the Negroes," the Cleveland Call and Post, local Negro Republican newspaper, attacked Dewey's "surrender to the South on the Negro question," in an editorial today.

Expressing agreement with Sidney Hillman "in criticizing Governor Dewey's cowardice," the editorial blasts Dewey's refusal to support two legislative measures that han been prepared by the New York State Committee on Discrimination.

"The governor's position on the Negro question was brought into focus recently by the resignation of eight members of his New York State Committee on Discrimination.

"Governor Dewey, rather than face the problem of racial discrimination, proposed that further study of the problem be made, which would have postponed his facing the matter until 1945. This would give him time to try for the presidency without doing anything for the Negroes in his state," the editorial continues.

Editor William O. Walker, GOP city councilman, quotes Hillman's statement, "Governor Thomas E. Dewey has aided the forces of bigotry in avoiding even a slight step toward solving the race relation problem in New York. Racial and religious propaganda are weapons of the fascist propaganda machine. They are being used in this country by our enemies to destroy the unity with which we are prosecuting this war and to weaken our chances of achieving the goals of this war."

Walker issued a warning to Republican candidates for the presidency to "stop catering to the south on the race question."

The Call and Post, asks: What will it profit them if they win a few Southern delegates at the June convention and lose the Negro vote in the November elections.

Kostrow Enters Army, Party Tonight in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7. — The Eastern Penna. Executive Committee together with the 2nd Congressional District of the Communist Party has arranged a farewell Party for Ike Kostrow, former organizer of the 2nd Congressional District and recent organizer of the Anthracite, who is leaving for the armed forces.

The party will be held Saturday evening, April 8, at Postal Hall, 3942 Brown St.

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Negro Health Week Focuses Attention On Inadequate Harlem Hospital Facilities

By Helen Fitzgerald

This week — which is National Negro Health Week—has again focused the spotlight on the health situation in the country's largest Negro community, Harlem.

And it is not a pretty picture. What is appalling is that little or nothing has been done about it.

For instance, the death rate for Negroes was 183.8 in 1940 as compared with 42.6 for New York City as a whole. There is no indication this picture has changed.

Back in May, 1942, the subcommittee on Health and Hospitals of the Citywide Citizens' Committee, of which Dr. George D. Cannon is chairman, made a study of health conditions and listed several recommendations. By and large these recommendations have been ignored—and this is 1944.

On tuberculosis they recommended:

An increase in the budget alloted to Harlem for an educational campaign on preventive of tuberculosis. This work is now done by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

An additional hospital of 500 beds for upper Manhattan.

A rehabilitation program which would include retraining of the tubercular for lighter work.

Admittance of Negro physicians to the staffs of the city's tuberculosis hospitals to make them proficient in the treatment of the disease. The importance of this is underlined by the fact that 90 per cent of the Negro population is being treated by Negro physicians.

AT SYDENHAM

On the last point some progress has been made. Some Negro physicians have been appointed to municipal hospital staffs. Sydenham Hospital, however is the only private hospital which has admitted Negro physicians so far. There are 11 in all there now and one interne will be admitted in June. This is, however, just a slight beginning.

The shocking fact that mortality from tuberculosis among Negro infants is 12 times that of other children points to the great need for curbing the disease.

Facilities for diagnosis of the disease are considered adequate. There are three free clinics operated by the Board of Health in the community. Hospitalization is woefully inadequate however, and since the city has necessarily shelved the recommendation for an additional hospital till the post-war period, relief is not in sight.

Insofar as cancer is concerned, Harlem hospital is the only large city hospital which is not equipped for X-Ray therapy or radium treatment though it has on its staff well-trained physicians who have been recognized as competent to do this work. Patients who have had a cancer operation at Harlem hospital have to be transferred to another hospital where the treatment is available and then returned to Harlem hospital again.

A1 PRIORITY

When the committee went to work it disclosed that poor families found it almost impossible to have their children's tonsils removed when necessary. At Harlem hospital, appointments were as far as two years in advance. Since the publication of the report, however, this has been eliminated by the simple process of referring the children to other hospitals. There is only a short waiting period now.

Some attention is also being given to the problem of veneral diseases. On April 16, the Harlem Council of Social Hygiene and the Manhattan Central Medical Society are holding a three-day conference on social hygiene where steps wil be taken to combat this disease which always increases during a war period.

True large building projects must wait for the post-war world. And in this respect certainly Harlem should get an A1 priority for construction in the post-war period. The need for not only additional health facilities and hospitals, but housing projects and other improvements is great.

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ISIDORE NUTKOWITZ
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We express our heartfelt sympathies to
Cpl. Alex Nutkowitz
With U. S. Forces in England, on the death of his father.
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Union Lookout

Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, skipper of the famous Liberty Ship, Booker T. Washington, is an honorary member of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. Capt. Mulzac, one of the three Negro skippers in the merchant marine, was inducted into membership by the union's Local 13.

Cleveland unions are going for information about organized labor in the Soviet Union in a big way. The Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship has prepared kits of pamphlets that tell how Russian laborites are doing it and ten local unions, AFL and CIO, have so far voted to buy them to keep their members informed. One union bought kits for every one of its members. Some 850 kits containing 4,250 pamphlets are going to 850 union leaders in Cleveland in this way. Packages are made up to sell for 35 cents each. Maybe we'll have to revise that line in Mairzy Doats. You know, the one about little kits eat ivy. This seems to be a case of unionists eating little kits.

Boston police have been trying to join an AFL union for months but the ghost of Calvin Coolidge is standing in their way. A regulation forbidding Boston cops to unionize was put in the department rule book after the 1919 strike which Coolidge broke when he was Massachusetts governor and Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan still wants to stick by it. The AFL insists the Wagner Act gave police the right to organize the same as everybody else.

The extent to which labor registers its strength in the coming elections depends on how many people labor registers. That sounds redundant but it isn't. The bigger the number of people who qualify to cast their votes, the better the chance to re-elect President Roosevelt. Los Angeles took advantage of its Hollywood glamor to put oomph into its recently concluded campaign. Eddie Cantor, Loretta Young, Helmuth Dantine, Gloria Stuart, Ona Munson, Claudette Colbert, Donna Reed and George Tobias were among those who coaxed 10,000 a day to get to use the ballot. Los Angeles labor was also able to get Mayor Bowron to issue a special proclamation urging people to register. Perhaps every city can't pull movie stars out of a hat but there are special ways of speeding registration and now's the time to get them working.

In New York State, by the way, the soldier vote law provides that ballots can be sent soldiers whose army and home address are sent to the State War Ballot Commission, no matter who sends them. Most unions keep fairly good lists of their boys and girls in the service and should be able to be of great assistance in seeing that those serving Uncle Sam get the ballot. The information has to reach the commission not later than Sept. 1, but the sooner it gets in, the better, of course. Seven of 10 New York State boys in service are said to come from New York City, three from up-State. That's to be expected because of the city's big population. But it means also that union-conscious New York City has a bigger job to do on the soldier ballot than most other places.

More Moreschi: Indictment in Washington, D. C., of Joseph V. Moreschi, president of the AFL Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers International, and his son, Faust, recalls the delightful story about Dimitrov in the Reichstag fire trial. When the stooge Van der Lubbe's guilt was established, Dimitrov remarked: 'Now we have Faust, but where is Mephistophles." No further comment needed.

The indictments also bring to mind the famous convention that Moreschi finally held in 1941, after a mere 30-year lapse. To make up for lost time, the general executive board covered the three decades by lumping together a year-by-year report on its activities all the way back to 1911. The year 1912 was a real high spot. The board voted twice to change the International's name. Ho-hum. In 1926, Moreschi took over. There was nothing fancy about that presidential election, no fanfare, no bands playing, no confetti, no shouting delegates.

As a matter of fact there were no delegates at all. There were just six vice-presidents and they solemnly cast the votes that gave the czar his purple mantle. Of course, he was elected—and unanimously at that—at the 1941 convention at St. Louis by the delegates that his machine had carefully prepared in lo those thirty years. If nothing happens to change Moreschi machinery, there should be another Moreschi convention along around 1971 or so. But then, there are these Washington indictments. They might shorten the wait a bit.

Open Drive to Register Southern Negro Voters

State By State Survey Taken to Insure Ballot

Registration of all qualified Negro voters in the South is now being prepared, following the United States Supreme Court opinion on April 3 outlawing the Texas "white" primary, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday.

The NAACP, checking reports from its branches in the Deep South, said that many Negroes will encounter difficulties in trying to vote in this year's primaries, either because registration periods have closed or because the poll-tax payment deadline has passed.

There will be another period for payment of poll taxes in some states, but it will be after the primaries, though before the national elections.

SEEK NEW COURT TESTS

There is still time, according to the NAACP, to test the Supreme Court ruling on a wide scale in Georgia and Louisiana.

The association in the meantime released the following information on eight states in the Deep South:

The last date for registration in Georgia is May 7, last date for paying the poll tax being May 9. The tax is $1 a year and is cumulative, which means that a person of 30 who has never voted must pay $9. The primary date is July 4.

Louisiana has no poll tax. Registration deadline is Aug. 12 and the primaries on Sept. 12.

The Texas primary is July 22, but only those Negroes who paid their $1.75 poll tax on or before Feb. 1 will be able to vote.

South Carolina's registration deadline is July 29, but in certain counties with 50,000 population it is Aug. 15. Feb. 29 was the last date for payment of the poll tax, which is $1 and not cumulative. Aug. 29 is primary day.

The NAACP says that Mississippi apparently does not offer much opportunity for Negroes to register this year, since the date is said to have passed. Primaries will be held July 11. Mississippi has a $2 poll tax, highest in the South, but it is cumulative for only two years.

ARKANSAS AND ALABAMA

Arkansas has no registration date and no poll-tax deadline. The $1 tax may be paid at any time and is not cumulative, but a fine of $1 must be paid by delinquents. This year's primaries will be on Aug. 8.

"In Alabama there seems to be less chance than in any other state, with the exception of Mississippi," the NAACP statement said. "It would appear that only those few Negroe voters who are now on the list and have paid their poll taxes will be able to try to vote in the primary to be held May 2."

Alabama's poll tax is $1.50 a year and is cumulative.

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, said he expected the Southern states to employ all sorts of "tricks" in their attempt to nullify the Supreme Court opinion. He added:

"Our people in the South have shown a quiet determination to exercise their rights, now that the higest court has clarified the issue."

Marines Lend Jeep a Hand

With a couple of grunts and a pull the Marines on New Britain Island get this jeep out of the mud which is pretty deep these days of the rainy season out there. You don't often see a picture like this because jeeps rarely get stuck in anything. —Marine Corps Photo

City CIO Urges U.S. Send Tito More Aid

Expressing "wholehearted approval of United States' cooperation with Marshal Tito," delegates to the Greater New York CIO Council Thursday night urged the government to exert all possible ways to get more war materials to Yugoslav partisan forces.

The unanimously adopted resolution was ordered sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and to United Committee of South-Slavic Americans.

Other resolutions passed at the council's regular meeting at the Fraternal Clubhouse:

Joined with President Philip Murray's approval of the general features of the Baruch-Hancock report on post-war readjustment and his recommendations calling for joint labor-management-industry participation in post-war plans.

Opposed renewal of the "Frey amendment" to the House appropriations bill, which would bar the National Labor Relations Board from invalidating back-door collusive contracts if they are more than 90 days old.

Greeted the results of the March 28 American Labor Party primary and pledged its efforts to build a strong party "representative of all the win-the-war pro-Roosevelt forces in our state."

Another resolution joined a move, initiated by the San Francisco CIO Council, for a broadcast of Congress proceedings so the people will get procedings "without distortion, misrepresentation, exaggeration or concealment by privately-owned newspapers on biased radio commentators." The resolution was sent to majority leaders in Congress, city Congressmen and the President.

This move, secretary - treasurer Saul Mills explained, started when two seamen, off a ship at Baltimore, peaked into a session of Congress one afternoon. The report of their impressions inspired the West Coast move.

Wage Line Holds, But Profits Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

line order went into effect a year ago, labor was already substantially behind in its effort to catch up to the cost of living rise. The BLS index itself concedes that between May, 1942, the month when the "Little Steel" 15 per cent wage increase went into effect, and April, 1943, there was a rise amounting to 7.2 per cent.

The slight wage raise that the report has noted, reflects chiefly the amount of increase that workers have been able to get during the year on the possibilities that still remain under the "Little Steel" formula.

"The nation's basic wage structure has remained substantially unchanged during the period of wage stabilization," the report said, noting that the "hold-the-line" policy "still stands approved by the overwhelming mass of the people." The report added that the record of stable living costs is "unprecedented either in this war or in the last war."

The report is released as Congress is considering renewal of the Price Stabilization Act which expires June 30 and in face of reactionary efforts to kill its price subsidy provisions.

$13,756,904--City Labor Bond Total

The War Finance Committee for New York announced yesterday that promotion undertaken by unions and locals of the AFL and the CIO in New York State during the Fourth War Loan drive resulted in purchases by members totaling $13,756,904.

This exceeded the goal set by more than $4,000,000. The subscriptions did not include bond purchases by the State AFL and CIO offices.

Central Trades Here Balks B'klyn AFL Unity Moves

Officials of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council succeeded once more in what appears to be their sole objective—to keep New York AFL labor completely paralyzed.

The Council's Thursday night regular meeting at Beethoven Hall heard President Thomas Murtha announce that a move by a number of Brooklyn locals, including the Metal Trades Council, for joint legislative action, has been stamped out. This is only the latest evidence of the reactionary watch-dog role of the little clique that holds a controlling grip over the council.

A number of delegates rose to ask for an explanation or to speak, but Murtha had only the usual answer—a bang of the gavel and an order to sit down.

There was no question of relations with the CIO or any other groups outside of the AFL at issue here. It was simply an effort by a number of AFL unions, conservatively-led and others, to do something effective to advance constructive legislative action. No sooner did they issue a call for a conference, scheduled last Friday, than the dormant Central Trades officials hurriedly sent a letter to all locals in Brooklyn informing them that the conference was out of order because the Central Trades hadn't called it. The Brooklyn group, it was learned, has tried to persuade the Central Trades to take over the conference or to initiate such action on a city-wide scale, but to no avail.

Only some three score delegates attended. This is the usual amount present because the Murtha group has actually driven away attendance by stifling discussion or refusing to entertain proposals for anything that may induce activity. Representatives of the great majority of some 750,000 AFL members in the city stay away seeing no reason to attend the mock sessions.

Dewey Road Bills Hit Local Rights

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, April 7. — Governor Dewey did some fancy dodging today in his statement announcing his signing of two bills dealing with state highways.

The bills, which were part of his legislative program, provide for state acquisition of rights-of-way outside of cities, and for planning by the Public Works Department of arterial highways through cities outside of New York City.

"These bills meticulously avoid unnecessary infringement upon the local government and local responsibility for local affairs," the Governor said. "At the same time these are not measures designed to be merely an expression of financial aid to the communities."

The story is that local Republican leaders fought against the state acquisition of rights-of-way, which have until now been a county matter. They had no objection to the state paying for highway rights-of-way but opposed Dewey's efforts to take the considerable patronage involved away from them and to turn it over to the state GOP machine. Dewey won out.

The Governor also clashed with Park Commissioner Robert Moses and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, highway measure because he wanted to take direction of the highways out of the hands of the city authorities and vest it in the state.

Rank and File Got 'Goods' on Moreschi

(This is the last in a series of articles on dramatic rank and file struggles that led to the indictment in Washington, D. C., of Joseph V. Moreschi, czar of the AFL Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers International).

By Dorothy Loeb

Revenue agents, swooping down on the El Patio Restaurant in Washington Jan. 13, 1943, found 1,170 cases of untaxed liquor and the evidence that launched rank and filers in an all-out fight against Joseph V. Moreschi, president of the AFL Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers International.

That fight reached a climax in Washington March 29 last when Moreschi, his son, Faust; Achilles Persion, international secretary-treasurer, and 10 others were indicted by a Federal grand jury. Charges involved, the United States Attorney asserted, will show at least $500,000 in embezzlements covering three years.

The untaxed fire water kindled the flame of struggle when debonair Larry Kelly, treasurer of the building committee of Common Laborers Local 74 and president of Laborers District Council in Washington, was found to be co-owner of El Patio.

Kelly, a Moreschi stooge, admitted that the liquor had been bought with Local 74 funds.

He and five members of the building committee appeared before a grand jury and refused to testify on the liquor case on the grounds it would tend to incriminate them. They persisted in their refusal until they were threatened with contempt proceedings. Moreschi, called before the same good jury, refused to waive immunity.

While the grand jury was deliberating, Kelly kissed his wife goodbye, boarded a train and disappeared. He has been a fugitive from justice ever since.

MORESCHI PATTERN

He is one of the 13 now called to answer charges by a Federal grand jury, not only about the liquor, but concerning a whole series of irregularities already established as typical of the pattern in the Moreschi through court cases, led by Newburgh, N. Y. Local 17 and New York City Sandhogs Local 147.

In both cases, heroic rank and file struggle, which defied threats, blacklisting, terrorization and entailed sacrifices of every kind, were finally successful on ousting the Moreschi machine and reestablishing union democracy.

These successes, which made labor history, inspired Local 74 members to try the same thing for themselves. They retained Hyman N. Glickstein, dynamic New York attorney whose brilliant and untiring efforts had already brought victory to Local 17 and 147, to represent them. Glickstein, with Samuel Levine, Washington counsel, forthwith instituted civil suit on behalf of Local 74's members.

The Washington indictments that followed charge more than 20 overt acts, mostly larceny and larceny after trust.

Those held, besides those already mentioned, are John W. Garvey, Washington representative for the International; described as Moreschi's "right hand man"; Dorothy Bond Kelly, wife of the fugitive; Ike Weiner, Leonardtown, Md., real estate and movie operator; John Longo, Kelly's ex-partner in the Club El Patio; George Morgan, secretary of Local 74; E. H. Hamilton, recording secretary; Joseph Speed, business representatie; George W. Plummer, member of 74's building committee, and Matthias M. Kiesgen, clerk and former acting secretary-treasurer of Laborers' District Council, Washington.

THE BIG BOYS

Moreschi, Garvey and Persion, the "big boys" are named in a blanket conspiracy indictment that charges them with failure to safeguard union funds, require audits of accounts and failure to take proper action against guilty parties.

There is one angle to the Washington case even more deeply reminiscent than others of the fight in Newburgh Local 17, although generally both follow the same pattern.

There, as shown in earlier articles in this series, Moreschi and his gang moved heaven and earth to back up Samuel Nuzzo, their underling until he was virtually on his way to jail. When the going got tough, they left Nuzzo to take the rap alone and he wound up with a 10-to-20 year term in Sing Sing while Moreschi and his international vice-president James Bove, who gave Nuzzo orders, serenely disavowed responsibility.

IT EXPOLDED

Similarly in Washington, Moreschi repeatedly came to the rescue of Kelly and his clique when rank and filers sought to oust them and took no action until the case exploded with a bang.

The only Moreschi action against Kelly while he was around was to file a civil suit for a trifling portion of funds embezzled. But the International failed to act against other individuals. Its executive board tried the missing Kelly and his fellow members of the building committee, found them all guilty and finally expelled Kelly, the Nuzzo of this case, from the union. But the Moreschi board then suspended the finding of guilt as to all the others and allowed them to stay on their fat, paid union jobs.

As in the Newburgh case, the membership in the Washington local instituted a court suit for a permanent injunction restraining the International from "continuing their illegal conspiracy to operate Local 74 as a dues-collecting racket."

DEMAND ELECTION

Also pending in court is a Local 74 demand for a court supervised general election. Members charge fraud in the April 17, 1943, elections and contend unionists were threatened with loss of jobs unless they voted Moreschi's way. Cases just like these were won in Newburgh.

Special importance attaches to the case because of Moreschi's influence in top AFL circles. President of a union claiming 500,000 members, he commands the third largest bloc of votes at Federation national conventions and swings them in support of the reactionary policies of Republican-minded William Hutcheson, carpenters czar.

The case is of vital interest to the labor movement further because the International's widespread racketeering for years provided anti-labor Westbrook Pegler ammunition with which to blacken the name of the entire labor movement.

Perhaps the Washington case, initiated by rank and filers, strengthened by the struggles of fellow unionists in Locals 17 and 147, will bring Moreschi to account and accomplish at long last the clean-up that the AFL Executive Council should have undertaken many years ago.

Dewey Vetoes All Teacher Aid Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

Union, commenting on Dewey's veto of the substitute teachers bills, said. "This veto is an arrogant disregard of the needs of the people who look to the state government for solution of existing injustices. Dewey would not only freeze injustices but add to them. He has lined himself up with the most reactionary type of public officials with his do-nothing policy."

Dr. Dodd also said that Dewey rejected the three bills without comment. His secretary, queried by teachers' representatives, remarked that the subject was too "controversial" for discussion.

The Coudert-Wickes bill which Dewey signed was bitterly fought by teachers' organizations on the grounds that it curtailed democracy in the city school administration. These organizations also assailed Dewey's attack on the so-called "teachers' lobby" comprising teachers' organizations, educational and parents' groups long under fire by reactionary legislators opposed to public eduaction.

Navy Curtails Pilot Training

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—The Navy today announced curtailment of its pilot training program and its intention of withdrawing this summer from the war training service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The Army recently announced similar cutbacks in its pilot training program.

Northwest C. P. Recruits 544

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, April 7.—The Communist Northwest Party Builders Conference reported the recruiting of 544 new members, or 68 per cent of its goal of 800. Eighty-five ace recruiters present pledged a total of 700 by April 16.

A telegram to the National Committee said new members would be recruited from shipbuilding, aircraft, lumber and light metal industries.

Two Children Die In Fire at Home

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—Two children, aged two and five, died clutching tightly in each other's arms yesterday amid flames that engulfed their suburban home.

Nearby, their mother fought desperately to break away from restraining neighbors and go to their rescue.

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GENIUS INC. presents Woodie Guthrie and his guitar in some newly composed folk and humorous war songs. Also a large stage show with sketches, satires and comedians, including Billy Rollo, Billy Korf, Lou Kleinman, Jane Martin, Prof. Otto and others. Plus 65 handsome servicemen. Dancing to Murray Glenn Orchestra and his electric guitar begins 9 P.M. Show 11 P.M. Adm. 75c. Servicemen our guests gratis. 111 W. 45th St.

Tomorrow

Manhattan

JEFFERSON SCHOOL SUNDAY EVE Party at 8:30 P.M. "Joseph Dermody, UERMWA, and other trade union leaders will speak on "Unions, War Veterans and Jobs." George Squier will be moderator. Entertainment will be furnished by the UOPWA Drama Group and the UERMWA Lunchtime Follies. Also group singing, social and folk dancing led by Edith Segal. 575 Sixth Ave. 50c.

GRAMERCY FOLK DANCE GROUP. Learn dances of all nations. Social, tomorrow nite, at Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Pl. Advanced and beginners. Fee 50c.

GENIUS INC. presents by repeated demand another Morris Schappes benefit program of two Norman Corwin playlets, including the distinguished satire "Descent of the Gods," a take-off on committees which persecute ideas. Two performances: 3 P.M. at 40c and 8:30 P.M. at 60c. Genius Club, 111 W. 45th St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"HERE WE GO AGAIN." Opening of new spring term of Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art! Guest of Honor: Earl Robinson (Ballad for Americans; Lonesome Train). Meet the teachers; greet our new executive secretary, Harold Collins. Refreshments. Saturday, 9 to 12 P.M. April 8th. 1704 Walnut St. Admission free.

FAREWELL PARTY for Ike Kostrow who is leaving for the Army. Sat. April 8th. Postal Hall, 3942 Brown Philadelphia, Pa.

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500 Ex-Servicemen Visit New City Vet Center in Two Days

By Louise Mitchell

Within two days of its opening, the Veterans Service Center was rushed by 500 ex-servicemen who wanted information and advice, Louis L. Bennett, director said yesterday.

The Center, located at 10 E. 40th St., and officially opened last Saturday, aims to give the returning veteran the best and most effective counsel on immediate needs.

"It is not a job agency," Bennett emphasized. "The office functions as a central information point where vets can be directed to the many city agencies which can handle their various problems."

The Center is one of 58 in the State.

"We offer veterans information and refer all to the proper agency for vocational, educational, medical, family and financial aid," he said.

Set up on a six month trial basis, the director feels that some permanent system will have to be worked out to assist the great mass of soldiers upon the war's conclusion.

The Center represents the cooperation between War and Navy Departments, Selective Service, the Welfare Council of New York and other federal, state and local private and public agencies which have been planning the project during the last six months.

The Center's work does not change the responsibility of Selective Service for the re-employment of veterans who desire to return to their old jobs nor of the United States Employment Service for directing vets who seek new employment.

Many veterans will continue to go directly to the above mentioned agencies when they know about them, Bennett said.

"But the man who is confused, who does not know what he wants or needs, will be aided here. Many questions can be settled in a brief interview. But in many cases there will be a need for continuing care represented in the veteran's requests and that need can only be met by agencies set up in the city rendering continuing professional service. Our job is to direct the men to the right agency as quickly as possible after his needs have been made known."

Heretofore veterans had to run from agency to agency before they knew where to apply for specific assistance.

Through the center's activities, authorities will also learn where "gaps in facilities exist," Bennett pointed out, and what new provisions have to be made to solve new problems.

GAPS IN FACILITIES

On duty at the Center are placement consultants, vocational rehabilitation consultants, educational and vocational guidance counsellors, Veteran Administration experts, interviewers with basic psychiatric and medical training and a panel of physicians whose services are available to the staff.

Agencies loaning staff consultants are the USES, U. S. Civil Service Commission, the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the New York City Board of Education and the U. S. Veterans Administration.

Seated in the large comfortable lounge of the Center, furnished like a mammoth dentist's office with dozens of magazines, a veteran yesterday praised the work of the Center and said, "All we want when we come home are jobs. That is most important."

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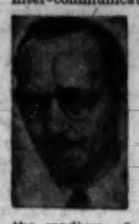
Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

Inter-communication Between Peoples



IT LOOKS as if, in the mighty days that lie ahead of us, the days that follow Teheran and the winning of an all-out victory over the Nazi barbarians, we are all of us going to have to become linguists to a greater or less extent, whether we like it or not.

For one of the outstanding problems in the after-war world is undoubtedly going to be that of inter-communication between peoples, and this means that there must be a medium or mediums of communication.

In this column, from time to time, the question of an international language has been raised and discussed, by readers as well as by this reporter. When we come to look at the matter closely, we discover that there are three principal aspects:

1) Inter-communication through the medium of translations;

2) The use of some artificial but scientifically constructed idiom;

3) The acquiring of more languages on the part of the average citizen.

Possibly the answer lies not in any one of these expedients, but in a combination of all three. In any event, I find a most interesting discussion of at least two phases of the subject—that of an artificial tongue and that of language-acquisition—in a volume just published by the well-known Swiss philologist, Frederick Bodmer and edited by the British mathematician and geneticist, Lancelot Hogben, well known for his book, "Mathematics for the Millions." The volume to which I refer is "The Loom of Language" (W. W. Norton and Co., $3.75).

In connection with the question of an international language, I am pleased to note that the authors have not much use for Winston Churchill's favorite, Basic English. (If I am opposed to Basic English, it is, primarily, because of its overtones of British imperialism.) Instead, the Messrs. Bodmer and Hogben favor a manufactured tongue based upon Greek and Latin roots, with a vocabulary a little more extensive than Basic English affords.

Not being a philologist, myself, but rather merely a linguistic vagabond and professional translator, I hardly feel qualified to criticize this proposal. I do think we are going to need an international language of some sort, if only for use at world-gatherings. On the purely literary side, I am still inclined to doubt its efficacy.

As for the Bodmer-Hogben collaboration, one of the things I like best about it is the stress on the pleasure and delights and the social, commercial, and international usefulness of language study. The authors make the acquiring of languages sound like fun, which it is; but at the same time they warn you that it is hard work, as you will soon discover for yourselves if you undertake the task. But there is in reality no contradiction here. There is such a thing as hard work that one keenly enjoys.

Another emphasis of this book is one which will, perhaps, come as a surprise to many, although it will not be to the initiated, and that is the desirability of mastering not one but two or more languages at the same time. This is a study of languages by the comparative group method, and from my own experience I know that it works. As a matter of fact, out at Columbia University, if I am not mistaken, they are at this moment teaching future military administrators as many as 24 languages all at once!

So don't let it frighten you off. You might at any rate look into this volume and see what you think of the ideas set forth. You will find it easy sledding in spots and tough going (rather academic and ponderous) in other places. As the authors warn, it isn't exactly bedside reading, but if you can stick it out, I think you will find it worth your while, providing you are interested in the subject to begin with.

Here's to you, then! Au revoir, a rivederci, hasta la vista, ate logo, auf wiedersehen, and do svidanya!

A New Powerful Anti-Nazi Film

NONE SHALL ESCAPE, a Columbia film directed by Andre de Toth. Screenplay by Lester Cole. Featuring Alexander Knox and Marsha Hunt. Playing at Loew's State.

By David Platt

I am tremendously excited today over Columbia's powerful anti-Nazi film "None Shall Escape" which contains the most passionate, the most militant indictment of anti-Semitism in the history of Hollywood.

The film more than lives up to its advance publicity. It goes further than any other movie in unsentimental, forthright pleading the cause of the oppressed Jewish people. It is honest, uncompromising, unforgettable. A Polish Rabbi is one of the principal characters in "None Shall Escape." The Rabbi's best friend is a democratic Catholic Priest. The Rabbi is not a caricature but a Polish Jew who looks, talks and acts like a real Jew. The Rabbi and Priest are shown united in their common hatred of the Nazis.

When the Synagogue is desecrated to make room for the Nazi High Commissioner's horses, when the Jews are rounded up and are about to be shipped in cattle cars to their certain death, the Rabbi makes an anti-Nazi speech in full view of the fascists that will go down as one of the great screen speeches.

A Call to Struggle

The Jewish spokesman, stirred to the depths by the savage cruelties inflicted by the Hitlerites, raises his voice and eloquently calls upon his suffering people not to submit to degradation and death but to fight back, to die fighting if need be, to take their place side by side with all other oppressed peoples, "regardless of race, creed or religion to help make a better world, a world in which all people would live as free men." No one hearing these words of Lester Cole, author of the screen play, will forget them and their effect upon the penned-up Jews who suddenly find the will and the strength to make the final struggle.

Punishment of War Criminals

"None Shall Escape" as the title suggests, is based on the Allied declarations that war criminals shall be brought back, judged and punished at the scene of their crimes. The film opens after the victory of the United Nations. The Nazi High Commissioner for Poland is on trial before an international tribunal at Warsaw. Honestly enough, a Negro is a member of the distinguished trial board. As the witnesses testify, the story of this Nazi's misdeeds unfold in flashback.

The film makes one other important point which we have not seen in any anti-Nazi film. It makes clear that Nazism was built on personal corruption and gangsterism. The Nazi Grimm, played so well by Alexander Knox, one of our finest actors, was such a criminal character as far back as World War I. It was natural for Grimm to become part of the political gangsterism of the Nazi underworld.

Case History Of a Nazi

Grimm had to be run out of a Polish village in 1919 for rape. The Priest and Rabbi assisted his escape with money. Grimm, long ago convinced that Germany's destiny lay in the new "religion" of blood and race hatred is pictured as having participated in the Munich putsch, for which he was jailed for six months, dined and wined in his cell by friendly outsiders. Hitler was in the cell directly above him. Grimm is shown with the Nazi Party.

The film has a few scenes with Grimm's brother, a Socialist journalist who laughed at Hitler's antics in the '20s. It shows Grimm sending his brother to a concentration camp when Hitler came to power because he threatened to expose the Reichstag fire frameup. Grimm is also shown taking over the education of his brother's son, shooting him when he found his Nazi protege going soft.

The audience appreciated the reference to the Soviet Union which Grimm said the Nazis would take in three weeks. In another interesting scene in front of the soup kitchen, the captive Poles are forced to smile for the benefit of the cameras. When the required footage is shot, the food line is broken up violently.

Add "None Shall Escape" to the list of outstanding anti-Nazi films. Put it way at the top.

Josh White at Robeson Birthday

Josh White, folk-singer and Pearl Primus, the young modern dancer, will be on hand to entertain at the giant birthday party which will pay tribute to Paul Robeson on Sunday, April 16, at 7:30 P. M., at the 17th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th St.

They will be two of a great number of outstanding entertainers which includes such people as Jimmy Durante, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Zero Mostel and Teddy Wilson, who will perform before more than eight thousand well-wishers from a stage representing a huge birthday cake.

The party is being sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, and tickets are on sale at their offices at 23 West 26th Street, and at Broadway ticket agencies, and book and music stores.

Art Young Issue Of Direction

A special Art Young issue of "Direction" magazine appears this week with letters, notes and drawings left by the master cartoonist. It also includes articles by John Nicholas Beffel, Glintenkamp, Gilbert Wilson, and seven reproductions of Art Young's famous Trees at Night, now out of print. This issue can be obtained for 25 cents from "Direction," Darien, Conn.

NEW PLAYS

Mrs. January and Mr. Ex At the Belasco

MRS. JANUARY AND MR. EX., a new comedy by Zoe Akins. Staged by Elliott Nugent and Arthur Sircom. Setting by Paul Morrison. Costumes by some other Dress Adrian of Hollywood. Presented at the Belasco Theatre by Richard Myers on April 5, 1944.

By Ralph Warner

Well, here we are on April 6, 1944, no less than 27 years after Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany and two days less than two years and four months after Pearl Harbor. And Zoe Akins, who knows how to write plays, has written a play about politics.

"Mrs. January" has been married three times, has three children, three million dollars and no sense. She is—belive it or not—a Communist. "Mr. Ex" is a symbolic ex-President of the United States. . . Calvin Coolidge in Act I, Wendell Willkie in Act III. And they fall in love!

The result is something that no one has ever envisaged. An unreconstructed Communist and a reconstructed Republican set forth to guide the world through the post-war period. . . .

Miss Akins has run the political gamut. She even has nice things to say about President Roosevelt. Along the line, she pleads for and against free enterprise, for and against Hooverism, and winds up with Mr. and Mrs. Ex going into the White House pledged against monarchism.

Obviously no one can take this blithe drive into a political Shangri-La seriously. It is confusion worse confounded, prettily done.

The pretty side is a result of canny casting. Billie Burke rises to her opportunity and creates a nit-wit, paradoxical witch of a character with adroitness. Miss Burke has seldom found such ripe opportunities for her special kind of comedy and she makes the most of them.

Frank Cravem plays the taciturn Mr. Ex with joy. His is the grand role—he literally kids those sly, unmoral hypocritical GOP-ers right off the map.

Between the two of them, "Mrs. January and Mr. Ex" provides a full quota of laughs. It is a dipsy-do thing, politically, a tight-rope writer's hacha, in which everything political is turned topsy-turvy. After long cogitation, I have decided that it will do no one harm and no one much good. I will swear before the Dies Committee that in my years as a member of the Communist Party I have never happened upon a Mrs. January. I might also point out that the debate between Mrs. J's peculiar will to level off the good things of this earth and Mr. Ex's plea for a particular kind of American way there is not much difference. In point of fact, Miss Akins succeeds in proving that Republicans can be had. In view of Mr. Willkie's departure from the scene, the play becomes almost an anachronism.

On the side, Barbara Bel-Geddes—much thinner— is still one of our nicer ingenues. The direction is suave, the setting pleasing, the play mairzy-doats.

Plans 'United Nations' Revue

Dave Apollon, musical variety producer and vaudeville artist of many years' standing, is currently making plans for an elaborate vaudeville revue to be entitled "Cavalcade of the United Nations," which he would like to present on Broadway this fall. The Apollon production will have as its theme a salute to the United Nations and its cast will be composed of entertainers from all the leading Allied countries.

Irving Place Presents A Musical Feast

"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi" with the world's greatest tenor Benjamin Gigli will be shown at the Irving Place Theatre, starting Saturday, April 8.

Also: "Puccini's "The Dream of Mme. Butterfly" with Maria Cebotari.

Both films have English titles.

"DAILY" SPORTS

From the PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

In Which the World Champions Are Picked to Finish Third

FOR the first time in many years, the New York Yankees cannot be rated better than fourth place as the season begins. No team has suffered more losses than the Yankees, chiefly because—as Joe McCarthy says—no team had more to lose.

The Yankee line-up is highly uncertain today, ten days before the opening of the season. Of all the regulars who appeared in the successful world series with the Cardinals last October only two remain—and both are in 1-A in the draft. They are Nick Etten, first baseman, and Hank Borowy, pitcher. The other veterans were either part-time players — Bud Metheny, George Stirnweiss, Tuck Stainback, Oscar Grimes and Atley Donald. One other part-time player, John Lindell, is today awaiting the results of a pre-induction physical examination.

Chandler-Dickey Worse Loss

The worst loss to the team was the passing of that star battery, Spud Chandler and Bill Dickey. Charlie Keller is gone from the outfield and Joe Gordon from second base. Ernie Bonham is also awaiting word on his service exams but will probably be unavailable. Charlie Wensloff, Frank Crosetti, Marius Russo and Mary Breuer —they, too, are either in war jobs or in uniform.

What is left is of dubious quality. The loss of Gordon is partially offset by the mergence of Snuffy Stirnweiss who was always rated a potential star. Shortstop is weak—Grimes has never played regularly in the majors and Don Savage is a question mark. Savage, a possibility at third base, was never rated more than a fair minor leaguer.

The outfield is in disarray. Ed Levy will not do in left—if Etten goes, he may play first. Larry Rosenthal, a discarded veteran, has been brought into the fold to help out.

Catching Is Horrible

The catching is deplorable. Mike Garbark can catch, but he is short on major league experience and is not a good hitter. Ed Drescher, the newest recruit, is a better hitter, but nothing much is known about his receiving ability.

The pitching will be good for this season. Borowy can be depended upon, and Donald, despite his showing against the Dodgers last week, should find himself in the present company. Al Lyons may be impressed into outfield duty—he is a fair pitcher. Walter Dubiel looks like a coming star and Joe Page has always been rated a fine prospect. Johnson and Devens are good enough for this season—they have fair minor league records. Milkman Turner will take over Johnny Murphy's relief stint.

The Yankees possess one sure asset—Joe McCarthy. The Yankee manager has an uncanny talent for developing players in his own style of play. Thus the first games of the training season against the Phillies and Dodgers were won by the Yankees, 5 to 4 and 4 to 3 in exhibitions which were remarkably like those formerly given by veteran Yankee teams—timely hitting, tight fielding, heady pitching. McCarthy finds himself in a greatly weakened league. My guess is that no matter how poor his material, he will create a team which will play his own brand of ball.

But for this factor, I would rate the Yankees no better than second division. But, under the circumstances, they should finish third—and no worse than fourth.

Dixie at 3rd Today as Dodgers Come to B'klyn

By Phil Gordon

Them lovely Bums, the Brooklyn Dodgers, make their 1944 debut at Ebbets Field this afternoon when they tackle the Boston Red Sox.

And on display at third base will be none other than the Peepul's Cherce, Dixie Walker hisself.

Yerse. Dixie has been converted to an infielder after a long career in the outer pastures—and if sheer determination to make good is any guarantee, he will make good. He won't exactly challenge the fame of a Pie Traynor, but he'll do O. K.

The experiment with Brooklyn's favorite baseball player is no publicity gag. It's a serious attempt to strengthen the Dodgers where they most need strength—in the infield.

The Dodger coaching staff will give Dixie the benefit of a wealth of infield experience. Besides Durocher, who has played third besides eleven years at short, there are Red Corriden and Chuck Dressen, both former major league third sackers.

The reason for the switch of Dixie to third from right field is to pack the Dodger lineup witeh additional batting power. With Dixie at third Durocher can then use an outfield composed of Galan in left field, Olmo in center and Stan Bordagary in right. Bordagary can hit big league style alright and can play third base—but in such a fashion as to endanger the lives of the people sitting by first. He has a scatter-arm and has always been at his best in the outfield.

The Roundup:

NY Court Coaches Pick Ferrin Unanimously

Basketball coaches in New York would have given an eye tooth—and in some cases an arm—to have on their team just one or two of the sensations they saw during the Madison Square Garden season.

But that's wishful thinking. However, five coaches did the next best thing and selected an all-Garden team for the A.P. omitting New York players:

Player	Pos.	Team
Arnold Ferrin	F.	Utah
Leo Klier	F.	Notre Dame
George Mikan	C.	DePaul
John Caywood	G.	W. Michigan
Aud Brindley	G.	Dartmouth

RESERVES

Bob Brannum, Kentucky; Ernie Calverly, Rhode Island State; Bob Kurland, Oklahoma A. & M.; Jack Tingle, Kentucky, and Dick Triptow, DePaul.

Coaches who voted were Joe Lapchick, St. John's; Howard Cann, NYU; Nat Holman, CCNY; Ed Kelleher, Army, and Elmer Ripley, Columbia. Ned Irish, acting president and director of Garden basketball, also named a team.

Each coach voted separately and had no knowledge of the other selections.

Arnold Ferrin, 18-year-old freshman sensation who helped drive Utah's youthful Utes to the mythical national intercollegiate crown, was the only player named for the first team by all six men.

Ferrin, a 6-foot-3½-inch 155-lb. blond from Ogden, Utah, scored 52 points in his three Garden appearances, 17 when his NCAA champions halted St. John's, the national invitation winner; 22 in the East-West final against Dartmouth and 13 when Kentucky eliminated Utah in the invitation tourney.

George Mikan, DePaul's bespectacled 6-foot-9-center, and Leo (Crystal) Klier, Notre Dame's scoring ace, were chosen by five of the six experts. Klier scored 20 points against NYU in his only Garden game.

And Brindley made three Garden appearances, netting 13 tallies opposing Catholic University, 16 against Ohio State in the first half alone, and 11 against Utah. The Dartmouth captain is 6 feet 4.

Radio Highlights

MUSIC

2-5:15 P.M., WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: Tosca, Cesare Sodero conducting
3-4 P.M., WEAF—Chicago Symphony Orch. under the direction of Desire Defauw
3:30-4:30 P.M., WABC (also FM)—Philadelphia Orchestra, with William Kapell, pianist; Eugene Ormandy conducts
5-5:30 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Sacred Music by the Bristol Chorus
5:30-6:30 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Victory Concert at the Public Library by Gloria Perkins, violinist, William Schatzkamer and Louis Persinger, pianists
7:30-8 P.M., WJZ—Orchestra and Soloists; Eleanor Steber, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; Jay Blackton Orchestra and Chorus
8:30-9:30 P.M., WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra, G. Wallace Woodworth conducting
9:30-9:55 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—David Stimer, pianist
9:45-10:15 P.M., WABC (also FM)—Saturday Serenade, with Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Bill Perry, tenor; Serenaders and Haenschen Orchestra

10 A.M., WOR—News; Rainbow House
10:30 A.M., WJZ—The Green Hornet
11 A.M., WEAF—Hook 'n' Ladder Follies
11:30 A.M., WJZ—Land of the Lost
12 M., WJZ—Blue Playhouse
1 P.M., WABC—Grand Central Station
2 P.M., WJZ—Metropolitan Opera—Tosca
6 P.M., WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15 P.M., WJZ—Storyland Theatre
7 P.M., WABC—Mayor of the Town
7:30 P.M., WEAF—Ellery Queen Show
8 P.M., WABC—Groucho Marx, Comedy
8:30 P.M., WABC—Inner Sanctum
11:30 P.M., WEAF—I Sustain the Wings

THE STAGE

"A GRIPPING PLAY." RALPH WARNER, Daily Worker
"DECISION" AMBASSADOR THEATRE, 49 St. West of Broadway. Evs. Incl. Sun., 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL by the FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY. Staged by ELIA KAZAN. LOUIS CALHERN, ANNABELLA, KARLWEIS, OSCAR J. EDWARD BROMBERG. MARTIN BECK Thea. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

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LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY. EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway at 40th Street. Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents BOBBY CLARK in MEXICAN HAYRIDE by Herbert & Dorothy Fields. Staged by HASSARD SHORT. SONGS BY COLE PORTER. WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. Cl. 7-5161. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION. PAUL ROBESON, JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN in OTHELLO. EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS. SHUBERT Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30 sharp. Cl. 6-5990. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30 sharp

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present WINGED VICTORY By MOSS HART. Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 sharp! Part. Nightly Inst. Sunday (No Perf. Monday). MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. 44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337. Wednesday Mat. Tickets at All Prices Available

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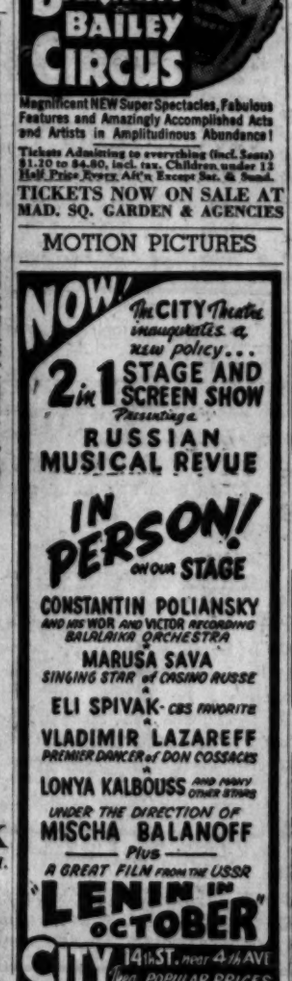

MOTION PICTURES

MOTION PICTURES

BROOKLYN

BRONX

Don't Forget There Is Now a Stage Show Featuring SOVIET SONGS and DANCES at the
CITY THEATRE, 14th STREET, NEAR 4th AVENUE, GR. 7-2660

Good News from Italy

THE six-party democratic coalition in Italy is now engaged in a determined effort to work out a program for a coalition government which will stir the Italian people to battle Hitlerism.

The new turn of events, as signalized by the Sorrento conference undoubtedly was greatly stimulated by the recent establishment of relations by the Soviet Union with the Badoglio government. The consequent discussion has dramatized the bad set-up in Italy and showed a change was imperative. It would appear also that the arrival of Togliatti contributed to these favorable developments.

All parties have agreed to organize a coalition government with the cooperation of Badoglio, while leaving the question of the monarchy's fate to the decision of the people after the war. They have agreed to proceed with these plans even if the king does not abdicate outright but gives "lieutenant-general" power to his son Umberto.

All of this indicates a decidedly realistic approach. It expresses a concern only to bring about such a government as will be able to arouse and organize the whole Italian people in the war. With such a government responsible to the people, the king will be of small moment and will more and more lose any place or power.

The sole remaining difficulty, holding up the arrangement, is the question as to whether the king shall end his regime now or abdicate when Rome is taken. From this country it is not possible to judge what should be done in this regard. That is something which only the Italian party coalition can solve.

One thing we do know. It is that the six parties have now given every indication that they will do all in their power to bring about a responsible government in Italy. It is therefore incumbent on our own government to give them every posible assistance. That applies likewise to the government of Great Britain, which, press reports say, is assuming a good attitude toward the proposed reorganization.

We are satisfied that the commission of the three great powers which is operating in Italy—if it uses its power and influence—can quickly impress upon Victor Emmanuel its own views on this matter. If that is done, the organization of the proposed government is assured.

Delay in doing this would be costly and tragic. It can be said now without qualification that neither the AMG policy nor that of allowing Badoglio and the king to run matters by themselves will do. The only way to deal with Italy is to give the parties which come out of the people an opportunity to function, thus recognizing in life the Moscow declaration in regard to Italy.

All Americans hope that our government will lend all assistance to make the proposal for a coalition government an immediate success.

The Dewey Fraud

GOVERNOR Dewey is trying to pull a gigantic hoax on the people of America.

It is no secret that he has been planning his campaign for the 1944 GOP presidential nomination ever since his defeat in the 1940 convention. Nor is it a secret that guiding his campaign is Herbert Hoover, the power behind the Republican national leadership.

Even now, after Willkie's withdrawal has made it obvious that Dewey is to be the GOP candidate, he continues his duplicity.

The "I-am-not-a-candidate" pose was adopted because it permits him to conceal his real attitude on the basic issues which the elections must decide. He will continue to conceal that attitude behind a smokescreen of demagogy after his nomination, just as he did in his 1942 gubernatorial campaign.

Yet he has already said enough to expose the fact that he is the mouthpiece of Herbert Hoover.

On foreign policy, he has echoed Hoover's sneers at the Mosocw and Teheran conferences and his anti-Soviet sentiments. On domestic policy, he has revealed the same reactionary, anti-social attitude, the same predilection for an economy of scarcity as the detested ex-President.

His position has been made clear, too, by those who are his leading advocates. In Wisconsin, Secretary of State Zimmerman, his chief spokesman, is notorious as an America First advocate. Zimmerman reaffirmed his endorsement of its defeatist principles following the primaries.

Despite Dewey's contempt for the people, expressed in his fraudulent pose, they will see the figure of Hoover behind him and continue to give their backing to President Roosevelt.

Two Panels, One Case

WITH Thursday's testimony, both the CIO and AFL concluded presentation of their case for a wage adjustment before the War Labor Board. Labor showed that:

The stabilization program is not holding because only wages were stabilized. Inflation and the price rise continue because profits continue to mount. Taxes are such that they did not stop the profit rise. They cut further into the standards of the workers.

Actually, the cost of living is up 43.5 per cent over the January, 1941, level, not the 23.4 per cent admitted in the Department of Labor statistics. The rate of wages on the other hand, has been held quite generally down to the 15 per cent "Little Steel" raise limit.

Rigid application of the formula, in effect, has violated the wage-price level provided in the stabilization act. As a consequence, productivity and morale of the workers has been impaired.

Labor is anxiously awaiting a decision. In the meantime, it has become quite plain that the AFL councils insistence upon a separate hearing and refusal to join with the CIO on the steel case, only weakens labor's fight. There wasn't the slightest reason for it except the desire of the Matthew Woll-William Hutcheson reactionary group to attack the CIO and to embarrass the President.

The CIO and AFL did collaborate on the cost of living survey, the results of which both are using now in separate testimony. In the minds of all AFL members and most officials, there was certainly no reason for separating the fight in its further stages. The fact that we are on the eve of the momentous invasion that makes uninterrupted and full-blast production so urgent; the fact that labor's common interest in the election, too, is shaping, should only further emphasize the importance of unity.

TOWARD FREEDOM

Defending the FEPC

By Doxey Wilkerson

President Roosevelt continues to fight for FEPC. Let labor and all other people's organizations rally to his support in this struggle. The threatened destruction of FEPC would be a disastrous blow to war production and to the growing anti-fascist unity of the American people.

The Committee on Fair Employment Practice was first authorized in June, 1941, by Executive Order 8802, and was later reorganized and strengthened in May, 1943, by Executive Order 9346. It now consists of a chairman and six members, representing labor and management in equal numbers. The committee maintains central offices in Washington, D. C., and nine regional offices. It employs a staff of 113 workers, more than half of whom are in the field.

At a time when the nation fakes a critical shortage of manpower to back the coming invasion of Europe, when the home-front conflict between the political forces of democracy and fascism grows increasingly acute, it is well to recall the purpose, accomplishments, and still undone tasks of FEPC. They serve to highlight the urgent need for real mass struggle to protect this vital war agency from the three-pronged attack it now faces.

In Executive Order 9346, President Roosevelt declared that **"the successful prosecution of the war demands the maximum employment of all available workers regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin."** He established "a new Committee on Fair Employment Practice, to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower, and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices." To the four categories of discrimination listed in the Order, he later added unwarranted discrimination against non-citizens.

JURISDICTION

The committee has jurisdiction over complaints of employment discrimination on the part of all agencies of the Federal Government, all employers holding government contracts, all other employers engaged in essential war production, and the unions of workers in such agencies and establishments.

FEPC receives and handles a tremendous volume of complaints of employment discrimination. There were 1,016 cases pending on July 1, 1943. An additional 1,930 cases were docketed during the following six months. During this same period, 989 cases were satisfactorily closed, leaving a case load of 1,957 pending complaints on Jan. 1, 1944.

Over three-fourths of the 1,930 cases docketed during the last half of 1943 concerned employment discriminations based on race or color, directed chiefly against Negroes. It is notable, however, that there were 189 cases (10 per cent) of discrimination against religious groups, chiefly Jews; 132 cases (7 per cent) involving non-citizens; and 99 cases (5 per cent) involving foreign-born citizens. Some 1,264 of the complaints were against private employers; 584 were against government agencies; and 82 were against labor unions, almost entirely AFL.

Despite its limited staff and the magnitude of its job, **FEPC gets results.** That is why it is fought so bitterly by southern "white supremacy" Democrats and defeatist-led Republicans. That is also why the democratic, win-the-war forces of our country must fight back with all the vigor they can command. FEPC is an indispensable instrument of victory for the Negro and other minority peoples, for organized labor, and for our embattled nation as a whole.

In every major crisis the President has fought for FEPC. Last spring, when the committee was disintegrating following WMC Commissioner Paul McNutt's suspension of the railroad hearings, the President reorganized and strengthened the committee, removed it from WMC jurisdiction, and authorized the railroad hearings to proceed. Last fall, when Comptrollor-General Lindsay Warren ruled that FEPC directives did not have the force of "orders," the President promptly reversed the ruling and declared that FEPC directives must be obeyed.

GREATEST THREAT

Now, FEPC faces the greatest threat in its history. The reactionary Howard Smith Committee is pushing forward its smear "investigation," and thereby tying up top FEPC officials to prevent the effective conduct of their work. The Senate recently passed the Richard Russell amendment which would kill FEPC unless it receives a Congressional appropriation for its work after June 30, 1944.

But the President continues to fight for FEPC. Probably anticipating the Senate's action, he asked Congress for an appropriation of $585,000 to enlarge the field staff and carry on the essential war functions of FEPC. It is against this appropriation that the reactionaries now turn their fire. It is to the support of this appropriation that the progressive forces of our country now must throw their full political power.

Send thousands of letters and telegrams to the House Appropriations Committee, demanding approval of the $585,000 FEPC appropriation. Send copies and letters of support to President Roosevelt.

This is the way to preserve and strengthen FEPC's much-needed services in providing the manpower necessary to back up the coming Allied invasion of Europe.

This is also the way to strengthen the political unity of organized labor, the Negro people and all other democratic forces for victory in the 1944 elections, for victory in the war, and for victory in the peace which will follow.

Letters From Our Readers

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Go After Big Fascists Here

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In order to win our war for National Liberation both on the battle and home fronts complete unity is necessary between the capitalist and working classes. Today we know that the majority of the capitalists are supporting and contributing to the war effort. However a small but vicious minority of American Fascists consisting of the most reactionary forces of American capital are doing everything in their power to hinder the war effort. Boycotting was used as an effective means against German and Japanese Fascism. Why not today against American Fascists?

I suppose that you print not only the names of these saboteurs as you have so well in the past but also the names of the companies they represent.

M. K.

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Political Action In Idaho

Kellogg, Idaho.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Maybe your readers would like to know what we are doing out here in the campaign. The Idaho Political Action Committee is on the job. Local 18 of the Kellogg Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union is helping, and so is Auxiliary 65 of that union.

We have written to our Senator about the Anti-Poll Tax Bill and told him to get busy in getting it onto the floor of the Senate and out of filibuster. We have also written to Representative Compton I. White to ask him to assure us that he can do a better job next time than he has done in the last House.

P. W.

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After Such a Terrific Fight

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the severe winter of 1910, I was one amongst the many workers who were out on a strike to establish the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

We were on picket duty for ten weeks, in our thin clothes and we could afford very little food, but we kept on persistently.

We were insulted and beaten up by the thugs that the bosses hired. Finally we won a 10 per cent increase in wages and the weekly working hours were cut from 57 to 48. My fingers and toes got frozen while on picket duty and for 15 years after the strike, my fingers and toes would get swollen every winter.

And now after such terrific fight for union recognition, boss Dubinsky is tolerated, who is disrupting unity amongst workers, by fighting Communists instead of Nazis.

He should be ousted!

ROSE KATZ.

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An Idea About A Paper

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would suggest that all the unions and other organizations which support the ALP should publish a real mass newspaper. The name should be a popular one like People's Daily Press. They should invite to write in this paper a lot of liberal writers who are not red-baiters and these organizations could work with them. With these people's help and mass support, which I am sure they could get, a real mass paper could be built.

ALP WORKER.

Willkie Tried to Make a Silk Purse Out of Elephant's Ear, Foster Says

Wendell Willkie, Republican aspirant for the GOP presidential nomination, met defeat in the early stages of his campaign principally because he was "attempting to make a silk purse out of the Elephant's ear—in other words, a progressive party out of the Republican Party," William Z. Foster declared at a rally here Thursday night.

The national chairman of the Communist Party addressed a Communist recruiting meeting sponsored by the Bronx County organization at the Bronx Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves. Some 500 persons attended, the majority active trade unionists. Sam Wiseman, executive secretary of the Bronx County Communist Party, announced that the meeting brought 51 additional recruits to the party's ranks.

Foster said that if Willkie had really wanted to accomplish the objectives he has in mind, he and his followers should have from the beginning joined forces with the man who best expresses the drive for those objectives — President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

DEWEY MAIN DANGER

Speaking of the various Republican possibilities as candidates, Foster discussed General MacArthur and declared: "Whatever his unquestioned abilities are as a general, he has extremely dangerous forces clamoring for his nomination, among them some of the most fascist-minded elements in the nation and in American political life. Unfortunately, General MacArthur has not repudiated them."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, he said, has unquestionably had his chances of winning the Republican nomination strengthened as a result of Willkie's withdrawal from the race, "and while he says little or noting, he doesn't have to, for politically minded people to know exactly who he represents and what his reactionary policies are."

"Mr. Dewey represents the forces of reactionary militant American imperialism. And the outright fascist wing in American life as exemplified in Gerald L. K. Smith is increasingly rallying behind Mr. Dewey.

"It is imperative," Foster emphasized, "that the labor movement and the people as a whole recognize the threat of a Dewey nomination to the conduct of the remainder of the war and the successfull accomplishment of the objectives of Teheran for a stable peace and a prosperous post-war world.

"Every reactionary and fascist in America is breathing easier now that Dewey seems to be the Republican choice or at least at his increased strength; likewise every fascist in Europe and right in Berlin is highly pleased."

STRESSES LABOR'S '44 ROLE

Foster stressed the urgent necessity of organized labor throwing every ounce of energy into the coming 1944 campaign and referred particularly to the opportunities labor has in New York State to build a bigger, stronger American Labor Party which can play a decisive role in the campaign.

He warned against complacency creeping into labor's ranks because of the various polls which indicate that Roosevelt has the edge over any other candidate for the presidency. He said the reverse side of the picture should be seen and recognized—significant dangers such as the Dubinsky and Co. split in New York labor's ranks as a result of the ALP primaries

"The very fact the Dubinskys can engineer such splits in labor's ranks shows that the enemy has many weapons at his disposal."

Foster congratulated the Bronx County Communists for strengthening their party and said that the Communit Party, nationally faces one of the most serious tasks in its history in the 1944 elections. That task, he said, will be to aid in uniting labor behind a fourth term and in helping make clear to the American people the vital issues of this most critical of all elections.

Facts on War Economy

Steel Union Case

By Labor Research Association

Significant facts on wage, profit, tax, income and other wartime trends are revealed in data presented to the National War Labor Board by the United Steelworkers of America in supporting its case for an improvement in the conditions of workers and the end of the government's wage freeze.

CORPORATE PROFITS

1. The profits of all corporations after taxes were about $3.3 billion in the pre-war 1936-1939 period. In 1943 they rose to $9.1 billion, and in 1944 to $9.9 billion.

A still later estimate, also attributed to the U. S. Treasury, is given in the recently issued Third Annual Report of the Senate (Truman) Committee investigating the national defense program. It puts the net profits of all corporations, after renegotiation and all taxes, at $10 billion in 1943, with a further rise to an estimated $11 billion in 1944. (See our **Economic Notes**, April, 1944.)

2. Profits in lines of business closely affecting workers' budgets have risen rapidly. Wholesale food grocers, for example, realized twice as much on every dollar of sales in 1942 as in the pre-war year 1939, OPA studies disclose. Sales were up about 43 per cent in this period, but profits before income taxes rose 213 per cent. Such profits have contributed to the present inflation; as have the profits of fruit and vegetable canning companies which were five times as great in 1942 as in the years 1936-39 on less than twice the pre-war sales volume.

STEEL COMPANY GAINS

3. The steel companies themselves have reported lush wartime profits. In the pre-war period profits of these companies before taxes averaged about $218 million a year. But for the three war years, 1940, 1941, 1942, their profits rose to an average of over $752 million a year. The 1942 profits alone showed an increase of 345 per cent over the 1936-1939 average.

The total assets of the steel companies increased over a billion dollars between 1939 and the end of 1942. And their combined "undistributed profits" rose by more than one-third of a billion during the war. They now total nearly $1 billion. At the same time the reserves of the industry, for post-war and other contingencies, rose by about $161 million.

BIG BOSS SALARIES

4. One part of the President's original 7-point economic stabilization program was the limitation of individual net incomes after taxes to $25,000 a year. This would allow a total income of about $67,200. But the reactionary bloc in Congress revoked the President's $25,000 initial salary limitation order of October, 1942.

The steel executives have been getting some of the highest salaries paid in the country. They are topped by Eugene Grace of Bethlehem with his compensation of $537,724 in 1941 and Tom Girdler with his $275,000 in 1942, an increase of 61 per cent over his average salary in the 1936-1939 period.

TAX FAVORS

5. The union's brief points out that if the profits of a steel company after the war fall below its average 1936-1939 profits, it gets a refund of 41 cents on every dollar of the difference. In addition each steel company, if it suffers a net operating loss, is guaranteed a net refund of 81 cents for every dollar of loss.

"This procedure can be followed for two years, and the potential refunds can equal every dollar of Federal income and excess profits taxes paid by the steel companies during the last two war years."

WORKERS' SHARE LESS

6. Workers' share in the national income has decreased in the war period. The percentage share of the total national income going to corporations rose from 8 per cent in 1939 to 13.9 per cent in the last quarter of 1943. At the same time labor's share of the total national income fell from 65.7 per cent to only 59.3 per cent.

COST OF LIVING

7. The union's brief also includes new figures on steel workers' family budgets and presents the material on cost of living for the country as a whole prepared by the AFL-CIO members of the Presidential Committee on the Cost of Living.

This shows that the cost of living between January, 1941, and December, 1943, rose about 43.5 per cent, instead of the 23.4 per cent indicated in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures. The steel union presents independent findings of the Department of Agriculture which tend to support labor's contentions on the cost of living rise. These show that the prices paid by farm families for commodities used in farm living went up 42.6 per cent in the two-year period.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

APRIL 8, 1939

TIRANA, Albania.—Mussolini's armies push back Albanian forces after fierce resistance.

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LONDON.—Britain negotiates to try to bring Rumania and Hungary into stop-Hitler front.

• • •

BERLIN.—Nazi troops march in great numbers through Berlin. Britain and France warned not to interfere in Albania.

• • •

LONDON.—Britain and France decide Albanian invasion violates British-Italian Mediterranean treaty but propose no action.

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WASHINGTON.—Roosevelt-Hull telephone conference indicates U. S. will denounce Italian invasion of Albania.

• • •

NEW YORK.—Czech Consulate asks police protection.

• • •

PARIS.—U. S. Spain Vets in Franco prison may be freed.

Daily Worker

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